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List of issues in relation to the combined third to fifth periodic report of Slovakia

Addendum

Replies of Slovakia to the list of issues**

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1. The National Action Plan for Children 2009-2012 was based on the conception of universal indicators that allowed the evaluation of progress in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child primarily in terms of achieving strategic objectives of the Slovak Republic in the field of children's rights. The evaluation of the National Action Plan for Children 2009-2012 stated a generally continuous fulfilment of the set tasks, and in terms of approaching full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols identified among strategic tasks for the next period the need to establish an independent institution protecting children's rights compliant with the Paris Principles, the need to address the system of data collection and statistical monitoring as a basis for evaluating the progress, as well as the implementation of zero tolerance to corporal punishment and other coarse or degrading forms of punishment in all environments, including the family.

2. In the light of experience from that period, the methodology used for the preparation of the National Action Plan for Children 2013-2017 was significantly upgraded and the prospects of a strategic approach were supplemented with the opportunity to monitor the progress made at the level of specific tasks of the Action Plan by means of measurable indicators. The evaluation and related update are carried out with one-year periodicity, which allows to flexibly respond to the ongoing development. Currently, the third round of monitoring the state of fulfilment of the assigned tasks is in progress.

3. Act No. 176/2015 Coll. on the Commissioner for Children and the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and on amendments and supplements to certain acts came into effect on 1 September 2015. In December, the National Council of the Slovak Republic elected both commissioners.

4. The legislative and non-legislative measures below were taken following the reports by the Public Defender of Rights (Ombudsperson) in 2012-2015 and the ensuing recommendations:

5. As from 1 January 2016, several amendments and supplements to Act No. 36/2005 Coll. on Family, the Code of Civil Procedure, and Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship are effective (the change in the conception of educational measures combined with changes in the rules of institutional care; conditions to improve professional assistance to foster parents, to monitor the level of foster care; partial extension of the possibility of professional assistance for family preservation; a new mechanism to verify the information that a child is exposed to a danger to life, health, inhuman treatment or ill-treatment; changes supporting the improvement of the process of identifying and assessing the best interests of the child under the principle of the child's interests and the improvement of the conditions for hearing the views of the child for the purposes of both judicial and administrative proceedings).

6. With effect from 1 September 2014, there was an increase in financial zones for purchasing food for school catering facilities in continuous operation by 20% and with the possibility of increasing standardisation of food per one boarder up to 20%, including meat and fat according to the requirements and in compliance with recommended nutritional intakes for the respective age group of boarders. Meals for children in special educational facilities are financed just as in the case of boarding schools – i.e. treble the amount of allowance for children meals in mainstream schools. The normative for meals in a hall of residence was EUR 278.10 in 2014, EUR 288.90 in 2015, and EUR 301.95 in 2016.

7. In addition, facilities have the possibility to co-finance the meals from the funds they receive for the facility itself. The normative contribution per facility is determined based on the average number of children staying at the facilities. The normative contribution to re-education centres was EUR 8,760.61 in 2014, EUR 11,072.12 in 2015, and EUR 11,535.12 in 2016. The increase in 2015 was due to legislative amendments – reducing the number of students in a group.

8. Non-legislative measures among others also include streamlining the functioning of competent authorities and bodies, including the Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth and the implementation of several national projects, which ensure staff for and professional strengthening of the performance of social work in families and with a child in its natural environment, improve the educational process and strengthen the principle of inclusive education by creating jobs for specialised teachers and teaching assistants.

9. The aim to develop a method for tracking resources allocated from the state budget for the implementation of children's rights was part of a broader formulation of the task of the National Action Plan 2013-2017, which should have been performed in 2014 by a wide range of central government bodies as well as self-governing bodies represented in the Committee for Children and Youth. In terms of time, the performance of the task merged with the preparation of the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection and Promotion in the Slovak Republic which defines, in its final form submitted at the Government session at the end of 2014, specifically in Priority II. dedicated to strengthening the institutional system, task No. II.2., a framework for legislative, financial and staffing support of the agenda, public policies, institutions, and processes of application and protection of human rights. Section B.10. of the Resolution No. 71/2015 of the Government of the Slovak Republic with respect to the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection and Promotion in the Slovak Republic ordered the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs as a coordinator of performing tasks in human rights to draw up a proposal for the creation of a distinct interdepartmental budget programme for human rights promotion and protection. In this context, the method and the timetable for performing the task defined in the National Action Plan for Children were updated and its further performance is coordinated with the progress of work on the creation of a distinct interdepartmental budget programme for human rights promotion and protection. In 2015, there was a transfer of competences in the formulation and implementation of human rights policies and the coordination of tasks performance, which is ensured by the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic with effect from 1 June 2015.

10. By its Resolution No. 70/2016, the Government of the Slovak Republic approved the Proposal to Change the Resolution No. 71 of the Government of the Slovak Republic of 18 February 2015 with respect to the proposal of the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection and Promotion in the Slovak Republic as amended by the Resolution No. 467 of the Government of the Slovak Republic of 26 August 2015. The proposal of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic cancelled the following task: to develop, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, a proposal for the creation of a distinct interdepartmental budget programme for human rights promotion and protection. According to the aim, the interdepartmental programme was to serve as an analytical tool, which should allow to monitor the amount of the funds allocated and managed by individual departments for human rights, primarily intended for granting subsidies, while the participation in the programme was to be voluntary. Following the transfer of the task management from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic to the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic as of 1 September 2015, it was ascertained that a number of institutions addressed with the aim to create such programme did not wish to be involved. After the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic examined the substance of such an interdepartmental programme institute and the

system of features of individual budget sections, it came to the conclusion that the necessary data had already been defined by separate features within individual programme structures. Hence it is possible to voluntarily obtain such data through annual collection by addressing competent institutions. Currently we consider such solution more sustainable with respect to administrative requirements for managing the potential interdepartmental programme. Furthermore, even if the interdepartmental programme in question was eventually established, it would not be realistic and objectively possible to specify funds designated to protect children and families.

11. Current legal state in the Slovak Republic does not allow data processing on the ethnic principle, and there is no unified policy and data collection method with emphasis on Roma children and children with disabilities. Self-declaration is the key issue mainly in relation to the ethnicity of children. Monitoring of such data is defined by legislation of respective departments.

12. Act No. 245/2008 Coll. sets forth particulars of the central register of schools as a public administration information system and subregisters. The Act also enumerates the obligations of schools and educational facilities in providing statistical data which include, among other mandatory data, data on the number of children, pupils, and students and their age structure broken down by the educational language, nationality, field of study or apprenticeship, special educational needs as at 15 September of the respective school year.

13. The Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination 2016-2019 defines the task to identify requirements for and obstacles to sensitive data collection in accordance with international human rights conventions binding on the Slovak Republic.

14. The Slovak National Centre for Human Rights annually carries out educational events for children and young people from primary and secondary schools in the area of human rights and non-discrimination. In 2014 and 2015, educational activities in Roma communities aimed at raising awareness of non-discrimination, labour law, and human trafficking were carried out within the project Let's Learn More Together.

15. The National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children prepared child-friendly translations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into Romani, Rusyn, Hungarian, Russian and Serbian language, which are among the official minority languages. The translations are available on the website of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic and on the website www.detstvobeznasilia.gov.sk. Information about the existence of the website is also distributed to schools and educational facilities, therefore the translations can be used in education.

16. State education programmes were extended by cross-cutting themes, such as Personal and Social Development aimed at developing the personality of students, especially their attitudes and values and developing their personal and social competences. From the school year 2016/2017, children and students with health disabilities will be educated according to innovated education programmes for students with health disabilities included in the State Education Programme for particular levels of education. The Methodology and Pedagogy Centre annually carries out accredited education programs in the field of human and children's rights for pedagogical and professional staff of the department. By November 2015, regional methodology and pedagogy centres in the Slovak Republic implemented three national projects funded by the European Social Fund and focused on an inclusive education model targeting kindergartens and primary schools attended by children from marginalised Roma communities, including children with special educational needs.

17. Since 2015, all employees of the authorities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship are being educated in ascertaining child's views.

18. Familiarisation with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols is also being done at meetings, during field work and when adding to the content of the relevant websites at the self-government level.

19. In 2013 Act No. 32/2013 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination and on amendments and supplements to certain acts (the Anti-discrimination Act), as amended, and which amends Act No. 8/2008 Coll. on Insurance and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended was adopted. In line with the Anti-discrimination Act the Slovak National Centre for Human Rights acts as the recipient of reports on the legitimacy of the existence of temporary special measures. In recent years, the centre did not receive a single report on the adoption of temporary special measures, and therefore, in 2015 it conducted a research using electronic questionnaires. 1,198 municipalities took part in the research. Even 55.18% of the respondents stated that they were not familiar with the concept of temporary special measures at all. Via its media activities, the centre combats stereotyping Roma and LGBTI people, however, there is no comprehensive information on LGBTI population in Slovakia.

20. Act No. 204/2013 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 300/2005 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended and which amends and supplements certain acts, defined "special motive of hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation" within the qualification concepts. Due to this, such offence is judged more severely in case of crimes of violent nature.

21. In relation to strengthening independent monitoring, the Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination 2016-2019 defines the task to promote institutional development of NGOs working in the field of non-discrimination through subsidy programmes and within the projects of the Operational Programme Human Resources.

22. The Council of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Crime Prevention established an expert group for the prevention of child and juvenile delinquency to ascertain causes and propose measures to prevent crimes committed by children and juveniles and crimes committed against them.

23. The Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic supported the implementation of several projects and campaigns in order to raise the general public awareness of the danger of hate speech motivated by racism, xenophobia, and similar forms of intolerance.

24. Prevention of hate speech and protection of vulnerable groups of children include realisation of preventive and educational activities at the local level in cooperation with guidance counsellors and psychologists in schools and educational facilities.

25. With regard to basic principles in the Family Act, the primary intention of articulating that family environment constitutes the most appropriate environment for a comprehensive and harmonious development of a child was to express the conviction of the legislator and the Slovak society that courts and all bodies affecting a child by their procedures (decisions) have to respect, depending on the circumstances of a particular situation, the fundamental right of a child to grow up in a natural family environment from birth. This principle takes into account and achieves the purpose of the child's right as provided for in Art. 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, namely that every child has the right to know its parents and the right to be cared for by them.

26. Such provision also responds to the contents of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly 64/142., in which the section General Principles and Perspectives states:

- Since the family is the fundamental unit of society and the natural environment for the growth, well-being and protection of children, first of all it is necessary to strive to keep children in or return them to the care of their parents or, if not possible, to the care of their close relatives.
- By its family policy, the state is to support the family in meeting its responsibilities towards their children.

27. The legislative change also takes into account the political dimension expressed in the Manifesto of the Government of the Slovak Republic:

- To promote the protection of minors so as to apply as widely as possible the principle that every child shall grow up in a natural family environment from birth.
- To conduct an expert analysis of procedural rules and family law regulations in the sections relating to placing children in foster care in order to avoid their placement in institutional care which is to be the last resort.

28. This change also follows up the new provisions of the sections in the Family Act, setting forth the conditions of institutional care and the provisions on putting emphasis on the sequence of foster care forms. Such emphasis is also reflected upon in in the amendment to the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship.

29. In order to ensure respect for human rights and duties of all participants, the President of the Police Force of the Slovak Republic issued the Order No. PPZ-OPPI-545/2015 of 22 May 2015 that a video and an audio recording must be made in case of police actions under the unified command and planned security measures which involve more than 15 police officers.

30. District Police Force departments of respective regions include the position of a senior officer for community work who deals with managing and organising relations between the Police Force and the Roma community, patrols the territorial part of the district with a higher concentration of citizens of Roma/minority communities, engages in legal awareness and crime prevention focused on a specified target population and cooperates with field social workers and other entities, as well as with representatives of Roma/minority communities.

31. The Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Roma Communities, the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, the Presidium of the Police Force, as well as other bodies carried out professional and educational activities focused on the work of the Police Force officers in Roma communities.

32. In 2014-2015, there were activities carried out under the Operational Programme Employment and Social Inclusion to support Roma civil patrols as a tool to enhance local activism, support community development, reduce the rate of commission of antisocial acts and maintain public order in areas inhabited by marginalised Roma communities.

33. In 2011-2012, the European Court of Human Rights gave its judgement in three cases concerning sterilisations of women without their informed consent, not stating in a single one that there were "forced sterilisations of Roma women" carried out in Slovakia and stated that there was no evidence that the ill-treatment of the complainant would have been the intention of the health workers. It is clear from the Information on the Evaluation of the Slovak Republic in the Second Cycle of the Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council that the issue of Roma women sterilisations has already been brought to a close in international fora.

34. The Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic prepared its Generally Binding Decree No. 56/2013 Coll., setting forth the particulars of instruction which precedes an informed consent to performing sterilisation of a person, as well as informed consent templates to performing sterilisation of a person in the official language and languages of national minorities, effective as from 1 April 2014.

35. Current legal regulations of relations between parents, children, and other relatives provided for in the Family Act do not explicitly set forth the prohibition of corporal punishment in the home environment. The provision of Section 30 Subsection 3 of the Family Act sets forth that parents shall have the right to use appropriate child-rearing methods when raising their child so as not to jeopardise the health, dignity, mental, physical and emotional development of the child. Given the fact that corporal punishment in an ordinary sense may induce threat to health, dignity, mental, physical and emotional development of the child, the legislation in force does not tolerate corporal punishment. It follows that the rights and obligations of parents in the upbringing of the child are set forth in the Family Act so as to ensure protection against the threat to health, dignity, mental, physical and emotional development of the child and at the same time, to allow considering the peculiarities and needs of individual families in raising the child through appropriate child-rearing methods. The Family Act does not articulate specific child-rearing methods in the respective provision, but it leaves the parents to choose such methods so that the child gains fundamental moral awareness and values. However, in line with the Family Act, the choice of appropriate child-rearing methods used by parents must not be boundless. The statutory limitation is based on the appropriateness of the child-rearing methods. Provided such limitation is exceeded sanctions are imposed in the form of educational measures covered by the Family Act. Current amendment to Act No. 372/1990 Coll. on Misdemeanors, as amended, specifically defines the misdemeanors with regard to affecting the integrity of a close person (including a child) and a person placed in the perpetrator's custody or education (Section 49 Subsection 1(e)). In this regard, punishable actions also include threats of bodily injury, actual bodily harm, spiteful/ acts, and other offensive behaviour. In accordance with the amendment to Act No. 300/2005 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended, any repeated commission of such misdemeanor within 12 months is deemed a criminal offence of maltreatment of a close and entrusted person (Section 208 Subsection 2). The alterations to the subject matter of the criminal offence ("Whoever causes physical or mental suffering to a close person or a person who is in his/her custody or education") also removed the grounds for interpretative inconsistencies that had occurred in practice. One of the grounds for the amendment to those provisions was the intention of providing adequate tools to penalise the use of inappropriate child-rearing methods threatening the health, dignity, mental, physical and emotional development of the child. The system of protection of children's rights should be seen comprehensively in respect to all branches of law (civil, administrative, and criminal). Given that under the Act on Misdemeanors (or the Criminal Code), affecting the integrity (both mental and physical) of children when using inappropriate child-rearing methods is not only inadmissible, but also punishable, we believe that the amended legislation in administrative and criminal law in response to current legal regulations of the Family Act generates sufficient legal guarantee of children's rights in this area.

36. Since January 2013, an internal procedure Planning Social Work in the Implementation of Measures of Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship, elaborated by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, regulates procedures for the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship for offices of labour, social Affairs and family upon notice of violation of the child's rights (assessment of the life situation of the child and its family, determination of a degree of threat to the child in the family and follow-up measures).

37. In 2014, a multidisciplinary guide to CAN syndrome was prepared and special trainings were conducted for social workers and other professional staff within the national project Support of the Deinstitutionalisation of Foster Care. The project also included an educational activity on social diagnosis. Since 2015, all employees of the authorities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship are being educated in ascertaining child's views. Since 2015, there has been a section on the website of the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family that interactively allows for the exchange of experience and information and can be accessed by professional staff of children's homes via login name and password.

38. In 2015, the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children conducted 51 trainings on the topic of institutional violence – secondary victimisation for the workers participating in the protection of children against violence. Additional trainings are conducted on an ongoing basis as necessary, and currently a training cycle aimed at identifying child victims of violence is under preparation.

39. Special educational facilities (a diagnostic centre, a re-education centre) by their nature do not correspond to detention facilities; a child placed in them is not in isolation. Children in special school facilities are brought up and educated; after children complete their studies at primary schools they also receive a vocational training. Similarly, they are provided with care (re-education) aimed at eliminating their disturbed behaviour stemming from a disruption of their social and/or emotional development.

40. Crisis centres within the establishing authority of self-governing regions are subject to continuous inspections carried out by competent departments of the respective self-governing region and focused on the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship as well as management. Self-governing regions support trainings of crisis centre employees conducted in cooperation with other entities (district Police Force directorates, centres for pedagogical-psychological counselling and prevention, etc.). Municipalities also carry out inspections of facilities in line with effective law, depending on the status of the respective municipality in relation to the service provider.

41. Since 1 January 2013, activities have been carried out within the national project Support of the Deinstitutionalisation of Foster Care to promote individual approach to the child and its family, while developing work with the child's family and carrying out professional educational activities, etc. 23 Professional Parent Support Centres were established in 23 children's home involved in the national project, providing support to professional parents through professional teams. 92 new job positions for family assistants, whose work is regularly monitored, were created within the offices of labour, social affairs and family.

42. In 2015, the directors of children's homes attended a workshop aimed at drawing up transformation plans of the children's homes. The transformation plans are currently being approved and will be included in the Conception of Enforcement of Court Decisions in Children's Homes for 2016-2020.

43. The process of deinstitutionalisation also relates to legislative changes effective as from 1 January 2016, which are also reflected in alterations to the provisions of the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship. In relation to foster care, continuous evaluation of foster care performance was changed (i.e. the quality of care and the review of the parents'capacity to provide personal care for the child). It also envisages improvement of professional assistance to foster parents and professional assistance for family preservation.

44. In the academic year 2014/2015, the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic launched a pilot residency programme in the specialty field of general medicine and

paediatrics, concluded with a resident's half-year internship in a general practitioner's surgery. The effort of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic is to increase the number of the programme participants, particularly outside urban agglomerations, along with the development of their competencies.

45. The national project Healthy Communities covering the whole territory of Slovakia is being implemented since 2013. The main project tool is operation of health assistants who provide health education and awareness in Roma settlements.

46. With regard to communicable diseases, epidemiological situation has been favourable thanks to years of experience and long-term use of vaccination. In March 2013, the World Health Organization – European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (WHO-ECDC) carried out an inspection mission which confirmed that thanks to its programme to fight tuberculosis, the Slovak Republic has all prerequisites to eradicate the disease by 2050. The incidence of sexually transmitted infections has increased in recent years. In 2014, 370 cases of syphilis were reported, of which 1 case was recorded as congenital syphilis.

47. Segregation of Roma women and Roma children in paediatric, gynaecological, obstetrical and other health facilities is not permitted under Section 11 of Act No. 576/2004 Coll. on Health Care.

48. The Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic as the administrator of housing policy contributes to achieving objectives of the Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Roma Integration by 2020 through the implementation of existing programmes in housing development (Housing Development Programme). In accordance with Act No. 443/2010 Coll. on Subsidies for Housing Development and Social Housing, as amended, it grants subsidies for the acquisition of rental flats intended for social housing, procurement of related technical equipment and elimination of system failures in blocks of flats.

49. In late September 2015, a proposal for recodification of the Building Code was withdrawn from the legislative approval process in the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

50. Vertically interchangeable housing in both directions (different levels of housing standards) is an example of good practice, and proved to be an effective instrument for social inclusion of homeless people. Municipalities (both villages and towns) actively cooperate with the non-governmental non-profit sector in implementing programmes aimed at participative building of legal and safe housing.

51. A dependent child allowance, provided with effect from 1 January 2014 under Act No. 417/2013 Coll. on Assistance in Material Need and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, constitutes significant help encouraging school attendance of children.. The entitlement to the allowance will cease if the parent neglects child's compulsory school attendance or if the child or the parent has been ordered an educational measure which proves not to fulfil its purpose.

52. Act No. 188/2015 Coll., which was adopted in 2015, amends and supplements Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on Upbringing and Education (the School Act) and on amendments and supplements to certain acts. By taking further legislative measures, the intention was to achieve such an application of the School Act that does not permit an interchange of the concepts special educational needs based on health disability and special educational needs arising solely from a socially disadvantaged background.

53. The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic also annually publishes Pedagogical- Organisational Instructions for the respective school year which clearly define necessary guidelines.

54. In 2015, one of the measures taken were inspections conducted by the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic, the State School Inspectorate, the Office of the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Slovak Republic for Roma Communities in cooperation with the General Prosecutors Office of the Slovak Republic and the Criminal Police Office of the Police Force Presidium in cases indicating segregation.

55. In accordance with generally binding legal regulations of the Slovak Republic, upbringing and education of national minorities in their mother tongue as well as teaching them their mother tongue form an equal and integral part of the education system of the Slovak Republic.

56. The breakdown of funds of the budget section of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic for state school founders for the calendar year is based on normatively determined volumes of funds for individual schools within the competence of the founder, which are derived from the number of pupils and the normative volume of funds pertaining to a pupil for the current calendar year. The wage norm and the norm for the education process per pupil of a school with a teaching language other than Slovak is 108% of the corresponding norm and in case of bilingual studies, 125% of the corresponding norm.

57. Schools with a national minority teaching language use translations of Slovak textbooks and textbooks approved by the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic. With effect from 1 September 2015, there are innovated national educational programmes for primary schools, which include modified framework curricula for schools with a national minority teaching language and new framework curricula for schools teaching a national minority language.

58. The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic allocated funds for 2015 to subsidise the extension, construction and reconstruction of the premises designated for the needs of kindergartens and school catering facilities at kindergartens totalling EUR 14.5 million. The aim of two subsidy calls (based on evaluation, the subsidy was received by 191 applicants) is to contribute to the gradual expansion of kindergarten capacities by 2020 and reach 95% participation of children at the age of 4-5 years in pre-primary education in kindergartens.

59. Adoption of Act No. 188/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 245/2008 on Upbringing and Education (the School Act) and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, brought about tightening of the state control mechanism over the activities of school facilities of educational counselling and prevention that ensure the assessment and identification of special educational needs and also over the process of admitting children and pupils to schools. The initiation of a review of diagnostic procedures and proposals to include a child or pupil to a particular form of education and to take necessary measures was determined with respect to notions from headmasters, legal guardians or other natural persons and legal entities.

60. The Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic issued the Guidance to the Admission of Pupils with Health Disabilities to Primary Schools dated 4 November 2015, which includes, inter alia, Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, assuring access of people with disabilities to quality inclusive and free primary and secondary education.

61. The National Programme of Development of Living Conditions of Persons with Disabilities for 2014-2020, adopted by the Resolution No. 25/2014 of the Government of the Slovak Republic, contains basic duties for 2014-2020 to be updated and evaluated every two years.

62. In October 2014, the State Institute for Education organised a specialised seminar Inclusive Education of Pupils with Health Disabilities in Primary Schools for headmasters, special education teachers and teachers at primary schools who educate pupils with health disabilities. The curriculum of the subject Slovak Sign Language for primary and lower secondary education was elaborated in 2014. Processes of upgrading State Education Programmes, digitisation of texts and the use of information and communication technologies are also in progress. The subsidy to primary and secondary schools intended for assistant teachers for pupils with health disabilities has also been increased in the last three years.

63. As at 31 December 2014, there were 66 registered state children's homes with 85 specialised separate groups, including 60 specialised separate groups for children with disabilities (the total number of children being 399) and 25 registered non-state children's homes with 11 specialised groups, including 5 groups for children with disabilities (the total number of children being 37). The Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family developed a strategy to provide childcare in specialised separate groups in the Conception of Enforcement of Court Decisions in Children's Homes for 2012-2015 with a view to 2020 – a plan of transformation and deinstitutionalisation of foster care.

64. Unaccompanied minors are provided with immediate care by a competent authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship which protects the rights and legitimate interests of unaccompanied minors immediately after a notice by the Police Force about finding an unaccompanied minor in Slovakia. A representative of the competent authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship participates in oral investigation into a misdemeanour at the department of border control. Such representative also gets acquainted with a list of documents and seized things and sees that the rights of the unaccompanied minor are secured during providing an explanation or during his/her presence at the Police Force department (interpreting, advice, meal, hygiene, rest time, etc.). Subsequently, the competent authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship files a motion for preliminary ruling with a court, upon which the unaccompanied minor is transferred to a facility for enforcement of court decisions which is the Children's Home for Unaccompanied Minors Medzilaborce. The motion for preliminary ruling shall be decided by the court within 24 hours of its delivery. Along with such motion, the authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship files a motion to appoint a guardian. The said measures secure the immediate care of the unaccompanied minor and the protection of its rights and legitimate interests.

65. With respect to the nature of the children's home for unaccompanied minors, which is an open facility, the term "disappearance" is inadequate. It is necessary to note that similarly to a family environment, a child runaway may also occur in children's homes or other facilities – for this purpose, the Act provides for a detailed notification mechanism. If an unaccompanied minor unlawfully leaves the facility for enforcement of court decisions, a representative of this facility will immediately notify the locally competent Police Force Department of such fact in order to launch a search for the unaccompanied minor; if the unaccompanied minor is an asylum seeker, the children's home is also obliged to notify the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic of such fact as it will also deliver such notice to an authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship and a guardian who keeps files on the unaccompanied minor. The court which has rendered the preliminary ruling will be served with such notice by an authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, or a court-appointed guardian or a curator, as the case may be.

66. In accordance with the tasks of the Action Plan for the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic in the Conditions of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic for 2014-2016, a methodological guide is being prepared with respect

to the application of the principle of the best interests of the child in all procedures, measures and decisions taken in relation to unaccompanied minors and an analysis of causes of unaccompanied minors' runaways, on the basis of which measures to prevent them will be proposed and taken.

67. Minor foreigners accompanied by a legal guardian are generally placed in the territory of the Slovak Republic in the Police Detention Centre for Aliens Sečovce established by the Police Force and adapted for placement of families with children. Accompanied minors are detained in accordance with Act No. 404/2011 Coll. on Residence of Aliens, as amended, by which Slovakia transposed the Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. A family with children can be detained and placed in the facility for a period of no more than six months; such period cannot be extended in case of a family with children. The facility in which a family with children is placed meets all sanitary conditions and is equipped so as to prevent danger to life or injury to health. All members of a family are always placed in the facility together unless there are serious reasons for its separation.

68. Under the current Slovak legislation, a minor without a legal guardian cannot be detained and placed in a Police Detention Centre for Aliens. Minor asylum seekers who come accompanied by parents or close relatives are transferred, after taking quarantine measures in a detention asylum facility in Humenné, to a residential asylum facility along with the so-called vulnerable groups of asylum seekers. Currently these persons are placed in the residential asylum facility in Opatovská Nová Ves.

69. With respect to the general principle of the best interests of the child, Act No. 131/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 480/2002 on Asylum and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, altered the process of providing care for unaccompanied minors (minor asylum seekers and minor children with subsidiary protection) who stay in the facilities of social and legal protection and social guardianship also during the asylum procedure. If an unaccompanied minor comes of age during the asylum procedure he/she will be considered a minor. When an unaccompanied minor comes of age he/she may, after institutional care is terminated, apply for staying in a children's home until he/she reaches the age of 25.

70. Protection of these persons is based on the democratic principles of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic whose principles also apply to asylum seekers regardless of religion. The principles of freedom of thought and religion are also included in the Act on Asylum and international documents and directives binding on the Slovak Republic.

71. Measures to prevent and eliminate child trafficking are part of the education system and methodological guidance of the employees of authorities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship and facilities for enforcement of court decisions.

72. Each children's home has drawn up its Plan of Prevention of Socio-Pathological Phenomena within which information about the risks, accompanying signs and consequences of these phenomena, including human trafficking are presented to children and young adults in an interactive way. Within the Individual Child's Personality Development Plan, which includes the Plan of Educational Work with the Child, professional and educational teams of children's homes provide individual social and psychological care, which encompasses prevention and intervention activities to eliminate the risk of human trafficking.

73. In the context of preventive measures, the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic allocates funds to support prevention programmes and participates in awareness campaigns on the issue of human trafficking.

74. Prevention programmes and activities are also implemented by the offices of self-governing regions (regional governments).

75. Investigation of the crime of human trafficking falls within the subject-matter competence of the national unit to combat illegal migration of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Police Force Presidium. All suspicions of having committed such offence are thoroughly reviewed by the Police Force officers and cases with constituent elements of human trafficking are investigated by investigators specialised in investigating the crime of human trafficking. Prison sentences for human trafficking in the Slovak Republic range from four years to life imprisonment.

76. In order to protect minor victims and witnesses of crimes against their secondary victimisation, Section 135 of the Code of Criminal Procedure sets forth a special procedure of prosecuting authorities if a person younger than 18 years (the original age limit of 15 years changed with effect from 1 August 2013) is questioned as a witness in criminal proceedings about matters the recollection of which could, given his/her age, adversely affect his/her mental and moral development. Interrogation of such persons should be carried out very considerately and in terms of its content eliminating the need for its repetition in further proceedings. Such person shall be questioned again in further proceedings only when necessary and in the pre-trial proceedings only with the prosecutor's consent.

77. Section 135 Subsection 3 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for a special procedure for questioning a person under 18 years of age, and if a criminal offence is committed against a close or entrusted person (a person under guardianship), or if it is clear from the circumstances of the case that re-questioning a person under 18 years of age (the original age limit of 15 years was changed as from 1 August 2013) could affect mental and moral development of the person. In such case, the interrogation shall be carried out using technical equipment designed for audio and video recording so that a person younger than18 years could be questioned in further proceedings only in exceptional cases. Any further interrogation in pre-trial proceedings may only be carried out with the consent of a legal guardian or a curator.

78. Establishment of special interrogation rooms is laid down by the internal regulation of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. The Police Force is obliged to ensure that the interrogation of minors is carried out in accordance with applicable law.

79. Compliance with the lawfulness of pre-trial proceedings, including compliance with legal provisions concerning specific rights of minors under the Code of Criminal Procedure (representation in proceedings, method of conducting interrogation, persons present at the acts of criminal proceedings) is supervised by the Prosecutors' Office of the Slovak Republic (Section 230 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). In this context, it should be noted that there is no monitoring per se, but directly a supervision over compliance with law in respect to which the prosecutor bears important powers (e.g. giving binding instructions, performing certain acts, as well as conducting the entire investigation, annulling the decision of an investigating officer, etc.). Due to the specificity of the agenda, the General Prosecutors' Office of the Slovak Republic does not currently operate with disaggregated data on acts related to the supervision over lawfulness in conducting interrogations of minors.

80. By its Resolution No. 248/2014 the Government of the Slovak Republic approved the Report on the Assessment of the Initial Report of the Slovak Republic to the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict before the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and the proposal of bodies responsible for implementing the recommendations contained in the Final Opinion of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, and by its Resolution No. 443/2014 it approved the Report on the Assessment of the

Initial Report of the Slovak Republic to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the proposal of bodies responsible for implementing the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. The recommendations are being continuously implemented by responsible bodies. Part of information about the implementation process is included in the answers to the list of issues.

Answers to the Questions in Part II

(a)

- Act No. 417/2013 Coll. on Assistance in Material Need and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended;
- Act No. 544/2010 Coll. on Subsidies within the Competence of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, as amended;
- Amendments to Act No. 599/2003 Coll. on Assistance in Material Need and on amendments and supplements to certain acts and amendments to Act No. 417/2013 Coll. on Assistance in Material Need and on amendments and supplements to certain acts;
- Amendments to Act No. 544/2010 Coll. on Subsidies within the Competence of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic;
- Act No. 150/2013 Coll. on State Housing Development Fund – aid for the purchase of a flat targeted at young families;
- Act No. 402/2013 Coll. on Regulatory Authority for Electronic Communications and Postal Services and on Transport Authority and on amendments and supplements to certain acts which amended Act No. 351/2011 Coll. on Electronic Communications, as amended – easement of the restriction on the use of devices allowing the use of the Internet connection by at-risk groups, including children.
- Act No. 32/2013 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 365/2004 Coll. on Equal Treatment in Certain Areas and Protection against Discrimination and on amendments and supplements to certain acts (Anti-discrimination Act), as amended and Act No. 8/2008 Coll. on Insurance and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended – defining a wider range of reasons for the adoption of temporary special measures;
- Act No. 153/2013 Coll. on the National Health Information System and on amendments and supplements to certain acts – the extension of national registers by the National Register of Accidents, requiring the provision of institutional health care and by the National Register of Persons with Suspicion of Being Neglected, Maltreated, Abused and Victims of Violence;
- Decree No. 74/2014 Coll. of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic, providing for a list of reports in the national health registers;
- Amendments to Act No. 578/2004 Coll. on Health Care Providers, Health Care Workers and Professional Organisations in Health Service and on amendments and supplements to certain acts –extension of a health care provider's notification obligation, extension of a health care provider's obligation with regard to dismissal of a newborn child from institutional health care or abandoning an institutional health care facility by a mother with her child after giving birth to it in a manner that is contrary to the provisions of a special regulation;

- Act No. 204/2013 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 300/2005 Coll., the Criminal Code, as amended and which amends and supplements certain acts within the qualification concepts – defining the special motive of hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation;
- Act No. 219/2014 on Social Work and Conditions for the Performance of Certain Professional Activities in the Area of Social Affairs and Family and on amendments and supplements to certain acts;
- Act No. 40/2015 Coll. on Audiovision and on amendments and supplements to certain acts – a uniform system for labelling, determining and publishing the age suitability of audiovisual works, audio recordings of artistic performances, and multimedia works and programmes or other components of programme services;
- Act No. 131/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 480/2002 on Asylum and on amendments and supplements to certain acts – alterations to the process of taking care of unaccompanied minors, asylum seekers, and minor children with additional protection;
- Act No. 172/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 575/2001 Coll. on the Organisation of Government Activities and the Organisation of the Central State Administration, as amended –transfer of competences in the formulation and implementation of the human rights government policy and the coordination of performing tasks from the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic to the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic;
- Act No. 175/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 36/2005 Coll. on Family and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended, which amends and supplements certain acts – the interests of the minor child are a primary consideration in decision-making in all matters concerning it; ascertaining the interests of the child; entry of an authority of social and legal protection of children to the home in cases where the condition of the child may not be verified otherwise;
- Act No. 176/2015 Coll. on the Commissioner for Children and the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities and on amendments and supplements to certain acts;
- Act No. 188/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on Upbringing and Education and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended, which amends and supplements certain acts;
- Act No. 189/2015 Coll. on Cultural and Educational Activities under which cultural and educational activities ensure, inter alia, prevention of negative social phenomena;
- Act No. 397/2015 Coll., which for the purposes of the Criminal Code sets forth a list of substances with anabolic or other hormonal effects and which amends and supplements certain acts – classification of repeated commission of a misdemeanour against a close and entrusted person as a criminal offence; authorisation to order the abuser out of the joint dwelling;
- Act No. 398/2015 Coll. on the European Protection Order in Criminal Matters and on amendments and supplements to certain acts;
- Act No. 401/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 153/2001 Coll. on Public Prosecution, as amended and on amendments and supplements to certain acts;
- Decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic No. 449/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic No. 543/2005 Coll. on Administration and Office Rules for District Courts,

Regional Courts, the Special Court, and Military Courts, as amended – regulation of the court's procedure in relation to detection of the state and process of foster care, educational measures, protective care, investigation of conditions in case of a minor child's transfer abroad and in ascertaining the child's views; the amendment reflects on new types of procedures incorporated into the legal system by Act No. 175/2015 Coll., amending and supplementing Act No. 36/2005 Coll. on Family and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended, and which amends and supplements certain acts;

- A uniform methodology for assessing selected impacts applied during the preparation of a clause of selected impacts, which is a mandatory part of all legislative and non-legislative documents submitted to the comment procedure and subsequently to the meeting of the Government of the Slovak Republic, encompassing a Resolution of the Government of the Slovak Republic (effective as from 1 October 2015) – children are defined as one of the vulnerable population groups which require full attention when assessing the impact of the proposals.

81. As of 1 July 2016, new codes regulating civil proceedings will come into force (currently effective Act No. 99/1963 Coll., the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended, will lose its force as of such date). It concerns namely Act No. 161/2015 Coll., the Code of Contentious Civil Procedure, Act No. 161/2015 Coll., the Code of Non-contentious Civil Procedure, Act No. 162/2015, the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b)

- Establishment of the Office of the Children's Commissioner by Act No. 175/2015 Coll. on the Commissioner for Children and the Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.
- Establishment of the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children by virtue of the Resolution No. 24/2014 of the Government of the Slovak Republic as an organisational part of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic.
- The Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth adopted a new statute and organisational rules and regulations as of 15 October 2013, changing the structure of the organisation.

(c)

- Action Plan for the Integration Policy of the Slovak Republic in the Conditions of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic for 2014-2016. The tasks are performed within the budgets of individual ministries;
- National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence – aims at achieving a qualitative change in the perception of and dealing with violence against children by integration of policies and streamlining the mechanism for comprehensive and systematic solutions to violence against children. The funds to implement the strategy have been allocated from the state budget;
- Review of the Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Roma Integration by 2020 and new action plans for 2016-2018 in education, employment, health, housing, as well as action plans for cross-cutting themes in the area of financial inclusion, non-discrimination, and attitudes towards majority society – the Roma Integration Initiative through communication;
- Action Plan for 2015-2017 to the Culture Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic for 2014-2020. The aim is preservation, digitisation, making available cultural heritage and artistic works, support of science, research, education, the stat

language, copyrights, artworks, presentation of culture. Funds are provided within the budget section of the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic and from the resources of the European Union;

- National Strategy for Human Rights Protection and Promotion in the Slovak Republic, which is a framework document without demands on the state budget;
- Action Plan for Gender Equality 2014-2019. Tasks are linked to the objectives of the National Strategy for Gender Equality in the Slovak Republic 2014-2019. Funds will be provided within the budget section of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic and within the approved limits of the relevant budget sections of other ministries without their increase;
- Action Plan for the Prevention of All Forms of Discrimination 2016-2019. The aim is to raise public awareness of non-discrimination and streamline the implementation of anti-discrimination legislation. Funding is provided within the agreed expenditure of the respective state budget sections;
- Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Racism, Xenophobia, Anti-Semitism and Other Forms of Intolerance for 2016-2018. The aim is to prevent prejudice, stereotyping and hate speech contingent on national, racial, ethnic, religious or any other similar intolerance, prevent the occurrence and spread of attitudes and actions to promote racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance. The proposed tasks will be performed without demands on the budget or without increases in funding in excess of the approved public administration budget;
- Conception of Development of Youth Work for 2016-2020. The conception is based on the Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Youth for 2014-2020. Funding is provided within the approved limits of the relevant public authorities for the respective financial year.

82. Within their respective competences, certain self-governing regions adopted and implemented regional policies and programmes aimed at developing social services for children and families, or mothers with children, including early intervention in crisis situations. The funding of individual measures is provided from several resources.

(d)

83. The Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic allocated no funds for the respective area in 2013. In 2014, it was the amount of EUR 1,104 (0.0000063% of the total approved national budget in the respective year) intended for the translation of the General Comment No. 15; in 2015, it was the amount of EUR 100,000 (0.00057% of the total approved national budget) for projects aimed at screening for impaired psychomotor development of children and raising awareness of professionals and the general public regarding the promotion of breastfeeding and the application of the principles of Mother and Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative in the institutional health care.

84. Expenses incurred by the department of defence that arise from the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict are covered within the approved limits of the budget section of the Ministry of Defence of the Slovak Republic for the respective financial year.

85. Within the subsidy programme Culture of Disadvantaged Population Groups, the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic supported 27 projects for the target group of disadvantaged children and young people in 2013 (the total amount of the subsidy: EUR 63,850), 60 projects in total in 2014 (EUR 161,100), and 43 projects in 2015 (EUR 102,100). In addition, in 2015 it allocated EUR 2,365,487 through the subsidy programme Culture Vouchers aimed at enhancing the attitude of children and youth to cultural values.

86. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic supports within the subsidy programme Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms projects and activities carried out mainly by civil society (58 projects were supported by the total amount of EUR 900,000 in 2013, 48 projects were supported by the total amount of EUR 850,000 in 2014, and 54 projects were supported by the total amount of EUR 769,500 in 2015). In 2013-2015, the ministry also organised an art and literary competition Human Rights through the Eyes of Children for pupils of primary schools and eight-year grammar schools.

87. Annual labour costs per judges handling the "P agenda" (i.e. the agenda of issues related to the care of minors) were EUR 3,851,400 in 2013, EUR 3,645,075 in 2014, and EUR 3,791,287.50 in 2015.

88. In 2015, the subsidy mechanisms of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic allocated the amount of EUR 15,112,460 to subsidies and EUR 1,253,325.23 to development projects. A normatively determined volume of funds for school authorities, including the guaranteed minimum was EUR 1,283,447,409 as at 31 December 2013, EUR 1,334,427,678 as at 31 December 2014, and EUR 1,386,803,072 as at 31 December 2015.

89. The amounts of EUR 118,839 in 2014 and EUR 306,009 in 2015 were allocated within the state budget for the implementation of the National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence and the functioning of the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children (part of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic).

90. The Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family provides an annual financial contribution, *inter alia*, for the enforcement of court decisions to the accredited bodies, namely children's homes, crisis centres, and resocialisation centres. The amount provided per one place, i.e. a child in a facility, is uniform for all facilities; annually it is based on the amount of average current expenditures per one child in the previous calendar year in a state children's home. The funds provided do not take into account the age and state of health of a child placed in a facility for enforcement of court decisions. The financial contribution provided is intended to cover all costs associated with caring for a minor child, such as food, housing, clothing, leisure time activities, psychological care, health care, etc., including staff salaries and facility operating costs, and others.

Table 1

Financial contributions of benefit and subsidy nature (Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic)

Financial contributions of benefit and subsidy nature	*Approved budget*		
(figures do not include social assistance benefits in cases where children are jointly assessed persons to the applicant)	2013	2014	2015
Subsidy for the promotion of education towards eating habits of a child at risk of social exclusion	13,940,000 €	14,485,300 €	12,490,400 €
Subsidy for the promotion of education towards to school performance of a child at risk of social exclusion	2,787,300 €	2,784,000 €	2,749,900 €
Maintenance payments	9,227,945 €	10,085,471 €	10,977,941 €
Child allowance	320,444,325 €	321,087,282 €	319,158,557 €
Parental allowance	354,517,142 €	361,040,898 €	358,442,839 €
Other contributions to family support	50,821,919 €	51,585,932 €	46,757,984 €

Financial contributions of benefit and subsidy nature	*Approved budget*		
Childcare allowance	2,295,971 €	3,223,416 €	2,525,299 €
Alternative family care	14,781,919 €	15,566,096 €	13,243,849 €
Enforcement of court decisions in state children's homes	56,106,190 €	57,047,389 €	58,758,340 €
Enforcement of court decisions in non-state facilities	9,300,000 €	9,000,000 €	9,590,300 €
Prevention and preservation (NGOs)	1,435,958 €	1,100,000 €	1,200,000 €
In total	**835,658,669 €**	**847,005,784 €**	**835,895,409 €**

Table 2

Subsidy to support the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship (Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic)

Subsidy to support the implementation of measures of the social and legal protection of children and social guardianship granted from the budget section of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic

Year	*Number of entities*	*Amount*
2013	17	184,100 €
2014	21	182,000 €
2015	32	230,200 €

91. The expenditures of the Centre for International Legal Protection of Children and Youth were EUR 401,726 in 2013, EUR 455,481 in 2014, and EUR 543,634 in 2015.

92. The extent of funds allocated from the state budget to exercise children's rights is wider, however, it is not possible to accurately determine the amount of other items because the funds are allocated with respect to the objective rather than to a specific population group.

93. Bratislava Self-governing Region provides financial contributions to bodies establishing crisis centres for the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship. In 2015, it provided the crisis centres with the funding of EUR 102,620, and the budget for 2016 includes the approved funding of EUR 197,720. In addition to crisis centres, the Bratislava Self-governing Region financially supports activities of civil society associations dealing with issues of prevention related to children, e.g. prevention of sexual abuse of girls and boys through workshops, lectures, and discussions.

94. The crisis centre within the establishing authority of the Trenčín Self-governing Region manages a budget of ca. EUR 86,000.

95. In 2013-2015, the Žilina Self-governing Region annually announced a call for applications for a financial contribution from the budget of the Žilina Self-governing Region for the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship (the maximum amount allocated for each year: EUR 10,000).

96. In 2013, the Trnava Self-governing Region allocated for the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship the amount of EUR 786,363 (of which EUR 338,494 to run the Crisis Centre in Trnava), EUR 810,512 in 2014 (of which EUR 338,494 to run the Crisis Centre), and EUR 825,512 in 2015 (of which EUR 338,494 to run the Crisis Centre).

(e)

97. The Slovak Republic ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the procedure of notification of 19 December 2011, and on 3 December 2013, it deposited its instrument of ratification with the depositary of the Convention, which is the Secretary General. The Optional Protocol entered into force for the Slovak Republic as of 14 April 2014.

98. The Slovak Republic ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance of 20 December 2006. On 15 December 2014, the instrument of ratification was deposited with the depositary of the Convention which is the Secretary General. The Convention entered into force for the Slovak Republic as of 14 January 2015.

99. The Slovak Republic ratified the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. On 1 March 2014, the instrument of ratification was deposited with the depositary of the Convention which is the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Convention shall enter into force for the Slovak Republic as of 1 July 2016.

Answers to the Questions in Part III

1

100. Information on the consolidated budget may not be currently provided due to present state of developing the method for tracking resources allocated from the state budget for the implementation of children's rights (see the answer to the question No. 3 in Part I). Within this answer, we refer to the partial information provided in the answer to the question in paragraph (d) in Part II.

2(a)

101. The Central Office for Labour, Social Affairs and Family does not monitor statistical data on ethnicity, country of origin, and socio-economic status. The Annual Report on the Implementation of Measures of Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship for 2015 is currently being processed.

Table 3
Child victims of ill-treatment, violence and abuse, including sexual abuse (2013)

2013			*Physical abuse*	*Psychological abuse*	*Sexual abuse*	*Bullying*	*Exploitation for commercial purposes (pornography, prostitution)*	*In total*
	Number of boys (B)		185	61	36	20	5	307
	Number of girls (G)		136	67	163	10	7	383
	In total		**321**	**128**	**199**	**30**	**12**	**690**
Number of registered children	of which	B under 6 yrs	61	11	8	5	2	87
		G under 6 yrs	37	10	7	2	0	56
		B under 15 yrs	101	37	23	9	2	172
		G under 15 yrs	72	39	92	6	4	213
		B under 18 yrs	24	12	4	6	1	47
		G under 18 yrs	26	19	65	2	3	115

2013			Physical abuse	Psychological abuse	Sexual abuse	Bullying	Exploitation for commercial purposes (pornography, prostitution)	In total
Number of motions of the authority to institute criminal proceedings	In total		48	19	25	0	0	92
	of which girls		22	13	25	0	0	60
Children having the authority appointed as a guardian			58	12	40	0	0	110
Selected forms of the assistance provided	non-residential care		23	9	26	2	0	60
	residential care		25	5	16	2	0	46
	of which	facilities	25	5	16	0	0	46
		of which crisis centres	x	x	x	x	x	12
	alternative family care		x	x	x	x	x	12

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 4
Child victims of ill-treatment, violence and abuse, including sexual abuse (2014)

2014			Physical abuse	Psychological abuse	Sexual abuse	Bullying	Exploitation for commercial purposes (pornography, prostitution)	In total
	Number of boys (B)		124	31	18	8	2	183
	Number of girls (G)		93	39	101	4	4	241
	In total		**217**	**70**	**119**	**12**	**6**	**424**
Number of registered children	of which	B under 6 yrs	35	5	4	1	0	45
		G under 6 yrs	34	8	6	0	0	48
		B under 15 yrs	74	24	11	7	0	116
		G under 15 yrs	40	18	53	3	3	117
		B under 18 yrs	16	2	3	0	2	23
		G under 18 yrs	18	13	42	1	1	75
Number of motions of the authority to institute criminal proceedings	In total		29	6	14	0	0	49
	of which girls		13	3	13	0	0	29
Children having the authority appointed as a guardian			34	14	17	1	2	68
Selected forms of the assistance provided	non-residential care		20	1	11	4	1	37
	residential care		21	6	12	1	1	41
	of which crisis centres		10	3	8	1	1	23
	alternative family care		x	x	x	x	x	1

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 5
Child victims by region (2013)

Region	*Physical abuse*	*Psychological abuse*	*Sexual abuse*	*Bullying*	*Exploitation for commercial purposes (pornography, prostitution)*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*In total*
Bratislava	28	3	20	5	2	34	24	58
Banská Bystrica	39	29	39	7	1	58	57	115
Košice	29	11	25	2	2	45	24	69
Nitra	33	9	25	3	0	44	26	70
Prešov	69	32	36	3	4	75	69	144
Trenčín	67	10	23	3	1	58	46	104
Trnava	30	7	28	3	2	42	28	70
Žilina	26	27	3	4	0	27	33	60
In total	321	128	199	30	12	383	307	690

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 6
Child victims by region (2014)

Region	*Physical abuse*	*Psychological abuse*	*Sexual abuse*	*Bullying*	*Exploitation for commercial purposes (pornography, prostitution)*	*Girls*	*Boys*	*In total*
Bratislava	16	6	14	6	2	29	15	44
Banská Bystrica	37	12	29	1	1	41	39	80
Košice	35	6	13	0	0	30	24	54
Nitra	32	6	12	1	0	29	22	51
Prešov	27	18	18	0	2	34	31	65
Trenčín	13	7	9	0	0	17	12	29
Trnava	31	9	15	4	1	37	23	60
Žilina	26	6	9	0	0	24	17	41
In total	217	70	119	12	6	241	183	424

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 7
Violent Crimes

	2013		*2014*		*2015*	
	Ascertained c. in total	*Number of accusations*	*Ascertained c. in total*	*Number of accusations*	*Ascertained c. in total*	*Number of accusations*
Murder of a newborn child	1	1	2	0	1	1
Illegal abortion	0	0	0	0	2	1
Abduction and abandonment of a child	5	3	13	6	10	2
Mugging (Sect. 188)	77	21	68	19	61	13
Intentional bodily harm	208	54	184	47	180	44

	2013		2014		2015	
	Ascertained c. in total	*Number of accusations*	*Ascertained c. in total*	*Number of accusations*	*Ascertained c. in total*	*Number of accusations*
Manslaughter (Sect. 147, 148)	1	0	0	0	3	1
Dangerous threats (Sect. 360)	60	16	43	14	67	18
Blackmail (Sect. 189)	102	26	89	27	60	18
Abuse of a close or entrusted person	53	14	55	13	57	12
Home invasion, i.e. violations of home freedom	10	4	5	1	6	2
Kidnapping for ransom (Sect. 186)	2	0	0	0	0	1
Others outside Sect. 182, 183	17	7	24	7	14	4
Rape (Sect. 199)	31	13	34	11	31	11
Sexual abuse of an entrusted person	21	8	8	2	14	7
Sexual abuse of other persons	453	102	520	96	454	106
Sexual violence (Sect. 200)	39	16	32	7	36	14
Human trafficking	2	0	5	5	6	0
Bodily injury by negligence – others	61	8	57	11	77	11

Source: Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

2(b)

Table 8
Crisis centres for children (2013)

2013	*Number of crisis centres*	*Number of places as at 31 Dec 2013*	*Population as at 31 Dec 2013*	*Men boys*	*Women girls*
In total	29	459	373	177	196
Bratislava region	3	70	76	37	39
Trnava and Trenčín regions	3	46	33	9	24
Nitra region	3	55	46	17	29
Žilina region	5	92	74	36	38
Banská Bystrica region	3	49	48	26	22
Prešov region	6	66	57	32	25
Košice region	6	81	39	20	19

Source: Surveys by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic – SOC 1-01.

Table 9
Crisis centres for children (2014)

2014	*Number of crisis centres*	*Number of places as at 31 Dec 2014*	*Population as at 31 Dec 2014*	*Men/boys*	*Women/girls*
In total	23	469	365	173	192
Bratislava, Trnava a Trenčín regions	5	128	108	54	54
Nitra region	3	49	35	12	23
Žilina region	4	89	64	27	37
Banská Bystrica region	4	55	45	22	23
Prešov and Košice regions	7	148	113	58	55

Source: Surveys by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic – SOC 1-01.

2(c)

102. In 2014, the Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information executed the following tasks:

- Bullying at primary and secondary schools from the perspective of a prevention coordinator: the data collection was conducted via an online questionnaire, eventually completed only by 549 respondents. Because of this reason, the results are have only an informative value. Bullying at schools was often addressed by 6.8% of prevention coordinators; this issue was sometimes dealt with by 69.0% of respondents. Acts of violence were not addressed at all by 24.2% of respondents. Only a small number of respondents had a confidence box installed at the school for anonymous reporting (0.5%) or addressed the issue of bullying through a student parliament (0.2%).
- Bullying at primary and secondary schools from the perspective of primary school pupils and secondary school students: The research involved 2,223 respondents from the 7th, 8th and 9th years of primary schools and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years of secondary schools at the age of 13-18 years from all over Slovakia. 21.2% of primary school pupils and secondary school students became bully-victims and 9.8% of respondents were aggressors. More than half (55.5%) of respondents witnessed bullying. 35.4% of pupils/students had no experience with this socially negative phenomenon. The bully-victims were mainly respondents aged between 13 and 14 years, respondents living in the largest cities, primary school pupils, and young residents of Bratislava and Nitra regions. 20.0% of respondents experienced bullying via the Internet and 2.2% of respondents were bullied via a mobile phone. Online bullying via the Internet and bullying via a mobile phone were reported by 5.2% of respondents.

2(d)

Table 10
Proportion of people below the poverty line – poverty risk

	EU SILC 2013			*EU SILC 2014*		
		Sex			*Sex*	
Age group	*In total*	*Male*	*Female*	*In total*	*Male*	*Female*
Total population	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.6
0- to 5-year-old	17.6	18.6	16.5	17.0	14.7	19.1
6- to 11-year-old	22.4	21.0	24.1	20.0	18.3	21.9
12- to 17-year-old	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.8	23.0	18.4
0- to 17-year-old	20.3	20.2	20.5	19.2	18.7	19.8

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

Table 11
Proportion of people below the poverty line – risk of extreme poverty

	EU SILC 2013			*EU SILC 2014*		
		Sex			*Sex*	
Age group	*In total*	*Male*	*Female*	*In total*	*Male*	*Female*
Total population	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.5	4.8
0- to 5-year-old	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.1	8.5
6- to 11-year-old	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.1	9.5	10.7
12- to 17-year-old	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.7	10.0	7.1
0- to 17-year-old	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.8

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

2(e)

103. Details of pupils of ethnicity are not monitored by sex or age.

Table 12
Pupils of Roma ethnicity in the education system (2013)

2013	*Banská Bystrica region*	*Bratislava region*	*Košice region*	*Nitra region*	*Prešov region*	*Trenčín region*	*Trnava region*	*Žilina region*	*In total*
Number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity at mainstream schools	98	12	399	251	780	5	23	30	1,598
Number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity at special schools	1	2	261	35	132	1	21	0	453
Number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity in special classes at mainstream schools	1	0	2	10	70	0	2	0	85
Sum total	100	14	662	296	982	6	46	30	2,136*

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.
* 0.2528% of the total number of pupils/students.

Table 13
Pupils of Roma ethnicity in the education system (2014)

2014	*Banská Bystrica region*	*Bratislava region*	*Košice region*	*Nitra region*	*Prešov region*	*Trenčín region*	*Trnava region*	*Žilina region*	*In total*
Number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity at mainstream schools	60	14	346	312	721	3	32	5	1,493
Number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity at special schools	1	1	259	38	53	0	16	0	368
Number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity in special classes at mainstream schools	0	0	1	1	58	0	2	0	62
Sum total	61	15	606	351	832	3	50	5	1,923**

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.
** 0,2293% of the total number of pupils/students.

Table 14
Pupils of Roma ethnicity in the education system (2015)

2015	*Banská Bystrica region*	*Bratislava region*	*Košice region*	*Nitra region*	*Prešov region*	*Trenčín region*	*Trnava region*	*Žilina region*	*In total*
number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity at mainstream schools	88	9	448	285	713	4	14	9	1,570
number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity at special schools	1	0	115	41	54	1	16	0	228
number of pupils/students of Roma ethnicity in special classes at mainstream schools	0	0	1	1	74	0	4	0	80
Sum total	89	9	564	327	841	5	34		91,878***

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.
*** 0,2247% of the total number of pupils/students.

2(f)

Table 15
Minor Asylum Seekers (2013)

Nationality	*0- to 14-year -old boys*	*0- to 14-year -old girls*	*15- to 17-year -old boys*	*15- to 17-year -old girls*
Afghanistan	20	15	6	-
Armenia	3	2	1	-
Georgia	-	3	-	-
Iran	3	-	-	-
Libya	-	2	-	-
Mongolia	1	1	-	-

Nationality	*0- to 14-year -old boys*	*0- to 14-year -old girls*	*15- to 17-year -old boys*	*15- to 17-year -old girls*
Russia	2	-	-	-
Somalialia	1	-	-	-
SyriaSyria	1	-	-	-
UkraineUkraine	2	6	-	-
VietnamVietnam	-	1	-	-
Sum totalSum total	33	30	7	0

Source: Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

Table 16
Minor Asylum Seekers (2014)

Nationality	*0- to 14-year -old boys*	*0- to 14-year -old girls*	*15- to 17-year -old boys*	*15- to 17-year -old girls*
Afghanistan	16	10	7	-
Eritrea	1	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	2	-	-
Libya	1	1	-	-
Mongolia	2	2	-	-
Areas NES	2	4	-	-
Somalia	2	1	-	-
Sudan	1	1	-	-
Syria	-	1	-	-
Ukraine	1	4	1	-
Vietnam	1	-	1	-
Sum total	27	26	9	0

Source: Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

Table 17
Minor Asylum Seekers (1 Jan-11 Dec 2015)

Nationality	*0- to 14-year -old boys*	*0- to 14-year -old girls*	*15- to 17-year -old boys*	*15- to 17-year -old girls*
Afghanistan	3	7	2	1
Armenia	1	2	-	-
Iraq	4 + 16*	1 + 28*	9*	5*
Cameroon	-	1	-	-
Areas NES	3	1	-	2
Russia	2	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	3	0	-	-
Sum total	16 + 16	19 + 28	2 + 9	3 + 5

Source: Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

* On 10 December 2015, 149 Assyrian Christians were resettled from northern Iraq from the refugee camp Mar Elia in Erbil to the Slovak Republic. 149 people include 58 children aged 0-18 years.

2(g)

Table 18
Unaccompanied minors

	2013	*2014*	*2015*
Number of the unaccompanied minors found (UM)	72	22	34
Number of UMs for whom the authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship (authority of SLPC&SG) was appointed a curator	32	19	30
Number of UMs for whom the authority of SLPC&SG was appointed a guardian	2	2	17
Number of UMs placed in the children's home	68	22	26
Number of UMs who did not apply for asylum and voluntarily left the children's home (runaways)	41	11	19

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

104. In 2013, data by age, sex, and country of origin were not subject to statistical surveys. In 2014, all unaccompanied minors were males, of which 10 came from Vietnam and 9 from Afghanistan. In 2015, there were 26 unaccompanied minors in total, of which 23 males and 3 females; prevailing countries of origin were again Afghanistan (15 UMs), Vietnam (5 UMs), Pakistan (4 UMs); Syria and Kosovo had one UM each.

3(a)

Table 19
Children outside their family

		2013		*2014*	
Total number of children		1,066,036		1,061,180	
Total number of children outside the family		14,100		14,050	
of which	children in foster families*	8,583	60.87%	8,743	62.22%
	children in professional families of children's homes	1,394	9.89%	1,480	10.53%
	children in groups of facilities**	4,123	29.24%	3,827	27.24%

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

* Foster care, formal care by relatives, alternative personal care and guardianship.

** Children's home, social services home and re-education facility.

105. The total number of children outside the family reflects only the above stated categories, i.e. the real number is higher.

3(b)

Table 20
Number of children in institutions

	2013		*2014*		*2015*	
Number of children accommodated as at 15 Sep	*In total*	*Girls*	*In total*	*Girls*	*In total*	*Girls*
Re-education centres	649	169	594	197	536	187
Diagnostic centres	269	71	271	70	263	67
Treatment and educational sanatoria	277	32	276	30	260	28
Primary boarding schools	64	30	144	66	123	47
Special boarding schools - kindergartens and primary schools	4,979	1,474	5,039	1,474	5,026	1,479
Special boarding schools - secondary schools	3,167	1,352	3,009	1,302	2,773	1,210
In total	11,418	3,128	11,347	3,139	10,996	3,018

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

106. Statistical data monitor the number of children placed in facilities on the basis of a court decision, i.e. institutional care and protective care, preliminary and educational measures and upon the request of legal representatives.

Table 21
Number of children in institutions

	2013	*2014*
Crisis centre	241	258
Resocialisation centre	63	59
Social services home	147	109
Children's home	4,355	4,303
In total	4,806	4,729

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

107. Statistical data monitor the number of children placed in facilities/institutions on the basis of a court decision, i.e. preliminary measure, educational measure, institutional care and protective care. The table does not capture the number of children who are placed in such facilities upon agreement with the child's legal guardian or a person caring for the child – i.e. a voluntary stay; agreements with another facility in which the child's stay is court-ordered. Data are not monitored in terms of age, sex, socio-economic status, ethnic or national origin.

Table 22
Number of children in institutions

Region	2013		2014	
	Number of children's homes	*Number of placements*	*Number of children's homes*	*Number of placements*
Banská Bystrica	15	788	17	819
Bratislava	8	338	8	329
Košice	14	1,051	16	1,057
Nitra	10	545	10	520
Prešov	11	685	11	633
Trenčin	8	390	8	393
Trnava	10	444	10	444
Žilina	9	557	9	525
In total	85	4,798	89	4,720

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

The number of placements also includes persons aged 18-27 years (see the table below). At the end of 2015, i.e. as at 31 Dec 2015, 4,627 minors and young adults were placed in children's homes.

108. The aim of the national project *Support of the Deinstitutionalisation of Foster Care* is the deinstitutionalisation of foster care by creating and developing measures supporting lives of children in a natural and alternative family environment and supporting the implementation of foster care at the community level. One of the specific goals is to intensify transformation and support deinstitutionalisation in the provision of care in children's homes, to comprehensively support professional families and to facilitate the fulfilment of the purpose of foster family care and alternative personal care. Since 2013, the number of children's homes has slightly risen as a result of the coverage of regional needs due to an increase in placements of children.

Table 23
Number of children in institutions

Number of children in a children's home / age structure of children	2013		2014	
	Total number	*Of which girls*	*Total number*	*Of which girls*
	4,798	2,151	4,720	2,101
0 – 1 years	286	123	265	128
2 – 3 years	319	139	314	127
4 – 6 years	515	224	537	237
7 – 8 years	437	198	413	186
9 – 10 years	473	200	506	219
11 – 15 years	1,577	695	1,550	679
16 – 17 years	748	353	718	322
18 – 24 years	439	220	413	200
25 – 27 years	4	2	4	3

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

3(c)

109. The data are included in the answer to the question 3a).

3(d)

110. The number of children adopted in the Slovak Republic and abroad, except for adoptions by a mother's husband and father's wife. Statistical data on the number of children adopted in Slovakia and abroad are not monitored in terms of age, sex, socio-economic status, ethnic or national origin.

Table 24
Domestic and inter-country adoptions

	Bratislava		*Banská Bystrica*		*Košice*		*Nitra*		*Prešov*		*Trenčín*		*Trnava*		*Žilina*		*In total*	
Region	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*	*SR*	*I*
2012	49	0	13	0	27	8	28	2	15	1	14	0	25	0	14	0	185	11
2013	28	1	13	0	33	11	30	1	8	2	12	2	20	0	9	0	153	20
2014	28	1	14	2	20	3	15	0	12	0	18	0	25	1	12	0	144	7
In total	105	2	40	2	80	22	73	3	35	3	44	2	75	1	35	0	482	38

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.
SR – children adopted in the Slovak Republic; I – inter-country adoptions of children.

4(a)

111. The numbers provided (of beneficiaries, assessed persons) reflect the number of their unique occurrences, i.e. the number of various beneficiaries, assessed persons, etc. Consequently, the number given for a whole need not equal the sum of the numbers in individual parts. For example, if a beneficiary receives a benefit in two districts, the number of beneficiaries include one beneficiary in each district, however, the number of beneficiaries in the region comprising such districts or the number of beneficiaries in the entire Slovakia include one beneficiary.

Table 25
Children with disabilities living with their family (2013)

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by region, age, sex and type of disability		*0-2 years*		*3-4 years*		*5-15 years*		*16-17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Bratislava region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	3	2	25	9	4	1
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	1	7	3	5	41	55	13	11
	Mental and behavioural disorders	2	0	23	8	208	86	28	20
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	7	5	10	13	118	63	20	11
	Sight	1	1	1	1	7	20	3	5

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by region, age, sex and type of disability	*0-2 years*		*3-4 years*		*5-15 years*		*16-17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	0	2	4	5	18	31	5	2
Heart and circulatory system	1	0	0	0	6	4	1	0
Respiratory system	0	0	1	0	4	5	1	0
Digestive system	1	0	4	14	73	97	16	15
Skin diseases	0	0	3	0	2	8	1	3
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	1	3	2	28	19	4	4
Urinary system	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	0
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Head and face	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	0	1	139	102	43	37
Type of disability in total	**14**	**15**	**55**	**51**	**642**	**473**	**130**	**104**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	3	0	32	14	3	4
Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	2	1	4	9	57	45	10	10
Mental and behavioural disorders	2	3	12	3	180	72	23	30
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves injuries)	9	5	30	11	158	123	28	19
Sight	1	0	1	1	15	13	7	2
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	4	0	17	15	1	0
Heart and circulatory system	0	1	2	2	7	7	3	2
Respiratory system	0	0	1	1	11	5	3	1
Digestive system	1	1	5	9	74	118	16	21
Skin diseases	1	0	1	1	9	7	2	1
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	0	5	5	32	24	9	10
Urinary system	0	2	0	2	14	5	3	2
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Head and face	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	1	1	0	0	100	119	44	43
Type of disability in total	**19**	**14**	**67**	**44**	**684**	**549**	**148**	**139**

Tmava region

	Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by region, age, sex and type of disability	*0-2 years*		*3-4 years*		*5-15 years*		*16-17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Trenčín region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	1	4	1	23	15	3	2
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	3	2	5	4	75	72	14	16
	Mental and behavioural disorders	1	3	9	6	197	82	44	18
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	4	6	24	12	128	101	41	29
	Sight	0	0	1	0	20	22	6	3
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	2	4	29	19	6	5
	Heart and circulatory system	2	1	0	0	17	14	3	1
	Respiratory system	1	1	1	1	8	5	1	1
	Digestive system	0	2	13	16	104	168	22	37
	Skin diseases	0	3	0	3	16	16	6	4
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	0	6	8	46	39	7	15
	Urinary system	1	1	1	3	6	5	3	0
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Head and face	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	0	0	0	144	145	50	28
	Type of disability in total	**13**	**20**	**66**	**57**	**765**	**674**	**200**	**156**
Nitra region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	1	2	2	28	13	6	4
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	2	0	3	5	76	66	17	7
	Mental and behavioural disorders	2	2	13	7	259	128	55	32
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	7	5	15	12	144	115	35	23
	Sight	1	0	1	0	27	18	4	2
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	8	4	25	29	6	8
	Heart and circulatory system	2	0	2	0	12	14	2	5
	Respiratory system	0	0	1	1	10	5	0	1
	Digestive system	2	3	8	15	63	119	13	23
	Skin diseases	0	0	4	2	16	21	3	2
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	3	3	2	48	50	14	10

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by region, age, sex and type of disability		*0-2 years*		*3-4 years*		*5-15 years*		*16-17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
	Urinary system	0	0	1	1	25	16	1	1
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Head and face	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	2	0	0	189	141	86	56
	Type of disability in total	**17**	**14**	**61**	**50**	**895**	**717**	**235**	**166**
Žilina region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	2	2	29	26	5	3
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	0	6	4	3	72	67	16	11
	Mental and behavioural disorders	11	1	19	9	271	111	26	19
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	3	9	14	21	193	142	53	29
	Sight	0	1	3	0	18	19	9	6
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	0	0	3	1	39	30	5	4
	Heart and circulatory system	2	0	1	4	18	11	3	1
	Respiratory system	2	2	0	3	23	14	3	0
	Digestive system	4	0	5	13	100	136	17	30
	Skin diseases	0	1	2	8	37	25	5	5
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	4	2	5	3	68	55	12	15
	Urinary system	2	1	2	2	29	22	2	0
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
	Head and face	0	0	2	0	2	4	3	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	3	0	3	3	225	160	78	56
	Type of disability in total	**29**	**23**	**63**	**71**	**1,077**	**799**	**232**	**172**
Banská Bystrica region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	0	2	0	18	16	7	5
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	5	4	5	5	61	47	17	12
	Mental and behavioural disorders	0	3	8	4	256	131	48	27
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	12	10	21	24	164	120	32	27
	Sight	2	1	1	1	30	24	8	3

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by region, age, sex and type of disability	*0-2 years*		*3-4 years*		*5-15 years*		*16-17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	1	2	1	34	24	4	5
Heart and circulatory system	1	1	1	5	11	16	1	1
Respiratory system	1	0	1	1	12	1	1	0
Digestive system	1	4	10	12	66	84	13	18
Skin diseases	0	3	6	5	17	20	1	5
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	2	1	3	45	38	8	8
Urinary system	3	0	1	1	14	17	4	1
Sexual organs	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Head and face	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	0	0	140	121	56	48
Type of disability in total	**28**	**29**	**57**	**63**	**841**	**640**	**196**	**157**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	0	2	1	27	13	10	2
Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	4	2	5	11	95	76	24	24
Mental and behavioural disorders	4	0	18	11	352	193	75	36
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	8	8	27	27	282	213	51	48
Sight	3	0	4	2	44	39	12	10
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	3	2	97	70	20	15
Heart and circulatory system	2	1	4	2	22	8	7	2
Respiratory system	0	0	0	2	20	11	1	2
Digestive system	5	3	11	20	148	201	33	44
Skin diseases	1	0	8	3	38	32	7	9
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	1	6	5	87	66	17	13
Urinary system	0	0	1	0	22	19	2	7
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Head and face	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	1	0	0	172	145	87	64
Type of disability in total	**29**	**16**	**89**	**85**	**1,368**	**1,069**	**336**	**264**

Prešov region

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by region, age, sex and type of disability		*0-2 years*		*3-4 years*		*5-15 years*		*16-17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Košice region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	0	2	0	37	10	3	2
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	2	1	7	3	83	58	18	12
	Mental and behavioural disorders	5	3	17	4	361	196	65	30
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	14	4	23	27	182	158	30	22
	Sight	3	1	8	1	40	45	9	11
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	0	0	1	3	62	59	17	10
	Heart and circulatory system	1	1	4	1	25	16	1	1
	Respiratory system	1	1	2	0	9	8	1	0
	Digestive system	2	3	8	10	113	144	20	27
	Skin diseases	0	0	1	0	22	26	2	3
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	3	8	4	49	43	16	12
	Urinary system	0	0	2	2	15	13	3	0
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Head and face	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	0	0	2	168	157	77	67
	Type of disability in total	**29**	**16**	**81**	**56**	**1,148**	**915**	**256**	**191**
	In total	**178**	**147**	**539**	**477**	**7,404**	**5,825**	**1,727**	**1,344**

Table 26
Children with disabilities living with their family (2013)

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by age, sex, and nationality	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Slovak Republic	172	138	512	450	6,958	5,502	1,587	1,244
Republic of Albania	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1
Republic of Cuba	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Areas NES	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Republic of Slovenia	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1
Kingdom of Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2013 – by age, sex, and nationality	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Swiss Confederation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Uncategorised	6	8	27	26	433	318	139	98

Table 27
Children with disabilities living with their family (2014)

	Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2014 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Bratislava region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	1	2	1	21	13	6	2
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	2	3	3	9	45	61	11	11
	Mental and behavioural disorders	4	3	27	12	245	93	30	14
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	7	4	10	13	128	63	15	14
	Sight	1	0	2	1	8	20	3	3
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	2	0	2	5	20	33	3	3
	Heart and circulatory system	1	0	0	0	6	5	2	1
	Respiratory system	0	1	1	1	4	8	0	0
	Digestive system	3	3	3	10	93	131	12	14
	Skin diseases	0	0	1	1	5	9	0	3
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	0	2	2	37	26	5	3
	Urinary system	0	0	1	0	5	6	1	0
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Head and face	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	1	1	1	96	77	46	28
	Type of disability in total	**21**	**16**	**53**	**55**	**683**	**517**	**130**	**95**
Trnava region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	2	0	30	8	6	3
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	1	1	3	6	62	50	11	17
	Mental and behavioural disorders	0	4	14	6	203	77	32	25

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2014 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	5	6	30	12	162	115	31	34
Sight	1	1	1	1	16	12	9	5
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	1	0	18	14	5	3
Heart and circulatory system	0	2	0	1	10	7	1	2
Respiratory system	1	0	1	0	10	7	3	0
Digestive system	3	4	6	7	85	131	14	24
Skin diseases	0	0	0	0	12	9	1	1
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	1	3	1	31	25	12	9
Urinary system	0	0	0	5	11	8	2	0
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Head and face	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	1	1	0	0	70	92	37	34
Type of disability in total	**15**	**19**	**61**	**40**	**705**	**540**	**154**	**152**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	1	3	3	28	13	3	5
Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	2	2	6	7	81	83	23	16
Mental and behavioural disorders	2	1	11	9	216	82	47	25
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	3	6	23	9	140	103	36	29
Sight	0	0	1	0	20	23	8	3
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	2	1	1	2	32	22	6	7
Heart and circulatory system	2	2	1	0	16	12	3	2
Respiratory system	1	1	2	2	7	5	0	0
Digestive system	0	4	9	13	132	195	17	45
Skin diseases	2	2	0	8	15	15	4	5
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	4	4	4	44	38	9	16
Urinary system	1	0	2	2	6	8	1	0
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Head and face	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	1	1	0	114	102	36	27
Type of disability in total	**16**	**24**	**63**	**59**	**806**	**672**	**186**	**179**

Trenčín region

	Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2014 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Nitra region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	0	2	2	25	12	7	6
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	4	0	5	7	75	74	23	8
	Mental and behavioural disorders	3	1	9	10	301	137	46	28
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	8	7	20	11	147	117	35	32
	Sight	1	0	1	1	29	17	7	3
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	0	2	6	3	33	29	5	7
	Heart and circulatory system	2	0	1	2	16	13	3	4
	Respiratory system	1	1	0	0	13	8	1	0
	Digestive system	4	0	5	19	78	131	16	27
	Skin diseases	0	1	2	0	15	25	3	4
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	4	0	3	48	50	8	12
	Urinary system	0	0	1	0	27	17	0	0
	Sexual organs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Head and face	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	0	0	2	140	109	69	31
	Type of disability in total	**25**	**16**	**53**	**56**	**923**	**721**	**219**	**156**
Žilina region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	2	1	3	2	27	24	3	3
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	2	6	5	5	78	74	17	7
	Mental and behavioural disorders	4	0	30	11	299	123	51	19
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	7	6	13	19	191	150	45	29
	Sight	1	0	1	1	19	23	9	5
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	6	1	39	37	9	3
	Heart and circulatory system	1	2	3	3	17	13	5	1
	Respiratory system	2	1	1	3	24	13	5	1
	Digestive system	1	0	8	14	114	151	24	45
	Skin diseases	1	1	1	6	35	31	7	6
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	6	3	9	4	72	45	18	22

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2014 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Urinary system	0	1	3	2	17	20	4	2
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Head and face	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	2
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	6	2	165	114	76	57
Type of disability in total	**27**	**21**	**83**	**71**	**1,054**	**803**	**264**	**194**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	3	0	20	14	3	5
Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	4	3	10	8	58	52	17	10
Mental and behavioural disorders	1	3	10	6	281	145	55	29
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	12	9	32	23	170	131	28	24
Sight	1	1	2	2	30	22	8	3
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	4	1	37	22	8	5
Heart and circulatory system	1	0	3	4	11	21	1	0
Respiratory system	1	0	0	0	16	4	2	0
Digestive system	3	2	8	13	74	98	15	22
Skin diseases	1	3	4	4	17	22	2	6
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	2	0	3	3	47	40	12	11
Urinary system	1	0	5	3	17	17	3	1
Sexual organs	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Head and face	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	1	1	0	0	97	89	44	37
Type of disability in total	**28**	**20**	**82**	**68**	**851**	**659**	**193**	**149**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	0	2	27	14	5	0
Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	3	2	5	7	100	89	20	27
Mental and behavioural disorders	1	4	25	8	372	193	83	45
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	10	11	34	27	276	202	67	62
Sight	3	0	3	1	50	41	8	7

Banská Bystrica region

Prešov region

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2014 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	2	0	4	5	96	75	20	13
Heart and circulatory system	4	3	4	1	22	9	7	2
Respiratory system	0	1	4	5	17	13	3	1
Digestive system	5	2	9	24	164	220	31	40
Skin diseases	1	3	2	5	44	31	8	10
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	3	4	10	3	91	57	21	13
Urinary system	0	1	1	1	27	14	3	7
Sexual organs	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Head and face	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	1	1	0	110	96	72	52
Type of disability in total	**34**	**32**	**101**	**89**	**1,365**	**1,037**	**343**	**272**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	3	1	33	11	3	1
Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	3	2	4	2	88	60	21	16
Mental and behavioural disorders	8	1	16	13	406	211	73	34
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	12	5	27	21	190	178	30	33
Sight	0	0	6	2	48	40	12	14
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	0	1	2	2	77	67	17	11
Heart and circulatory system	1	2	0	2	29	17	1	1
Respiratory system	1	0	0	1	11	8	2	2
Digestive system	4	6	8	11	131	166	20	28
Skin diseases	1	0	3	1	17	25	3	3
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	2	0	4	5	59	37	7	16
Urinary system	0	1	2	2	15	11	1	1
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Head and face	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	0	1	119	110	72	53
Type of disability in total	**32**	**18**	**75**	**63**	**1,201**	**921**	**254**	**213**
In total	**198**	**166**	**571**	**501**	**7,579**	**5,859**	**1,735**	**1,408**

Košice region

Table 28
Children with disabilities living with their family (2014)

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2014 – by age, sex, and nationality	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Slovak Republic	198	166	562	493	7,264	5,624	1,633	1,337
Republic of Albania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Republic of Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Republic of Cuba	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Areas NES	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Republic of Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kingdom of Spain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swiss Confederation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Italian Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	8	7	306	232	99	69

Table 29
Children with disabilities living with their family (2015

	Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2015 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Bratislava region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	0	4	3	24	16	6	2
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	3	2	2	14	51	64	15	12
	Mental and behavioural disorders	2	3	11	11	286	107	32	9
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	4	3	21	12	121	75	23	12
	Sight	0	1	1	0	14	19	2	6
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	1	2	6	20	37	6	3
	Heart and circulatory system	1	0	0	0	7	6	1	1
	Respiratory system	0	1	0	0	6	8	0	0
	Digestive system	4	1	7	12	94	146	16	16
	Skin diseases	0	0	0	2	7	10	0	2
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	0	1	3	42	25	4	4

	Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2015 - by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
	Urinary system	0	0	2	0	5	5	0	1
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Head and face	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	1	1	5	4	86	59	45	30
	Type of disability in total	**17**	**14**	**53**	**64**	**731**	**554**	**142**	**92**
Trnava region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	1	0	32	9	5	2
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	1	1	4	3	69	58	13	15
	Mental and behavioural disorders	4	4	13	2	225	79	38	22
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	9	3	27	12	162	117	32	37
	Sight	0	1	2	0	15	13	6	2
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	0	0	3	0	19	14	4	4
	Heart and circulatory system	1	0	0	2	9	8	1	0
	Respiratory system	2	0	0	0	11	6	2	0
	Digestive system	2	4	2	6	93	139	21	27
	Skin diseases	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	0
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	3	1	0	36	27	9	7
	Urinary system	0	0	0	3	13	8	1	1
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Head and face	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	3	1	0	1	50	64	33	43
	Type of disability in total	**23**	**16**	**51**	**29**	**725**	**534**	**158**	**157**
Trenčín region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	0	1	3	32	13	1	5
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	0	2	5	10	84	79	26	21
	Mental and behavioural disorders	2	1	10	6	224	85	48	25
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	7	8	16	11	146	99	22	26
	Sight	0	1	0	1	20	19	5	5

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2015 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	3	1	4	5	35	20	2	7
Heart and circulatory system	2	2	2	0	15	9	3	4
Respiratory system	0	1	1	0	7	6	3	1
Digestive system	3	3	4	13	142	203	25	54
Skin diseases	2	1	4	6	15	21	0	4
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	2	3	2	4	48	38	11	15
Urinary system	2	0	2	2	9	9	1	1
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Head and face	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	1	1	86	68	29	36
Type of disability in total	**24**	**23**	**49**	**60**	**826**	**651**	**167**	**197**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	2	3	26	14	7	6
Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	3	1	8	4	75	67	23	20
Mental and behavioural disorders	5	1	8	7	325	150	53	23
Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	6	5	14	15	154	111	28	31
Sight	0	0	2	1	30	18	6	6
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	0	2	2	4	37	28	5	9
Heart and circulatory system	2	1	1	1	16	11	3	4
Respiratory system	0	1	1	0	12	6	2	0
Digestive system	1	3	7	12	80	144	16	34
Skin diseases	0	1	1	0	14	23	4	5
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	0	3	7	43	51	10	13
Urinary system	0	0	2	1	22	13	4	4
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Head and face	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	0	3	96	63	58	47
Type of disability in total	**16**	**15**	**51**	**55**	**909**	**684**	**212**	**195**

Nitra region

	Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2015 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Žilina region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	3	1	6	1	28	23	4	11
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	3	1	1	9	88	80	16	12
	Mental and behavioural disorders	5	5	22	14	319	134	67	27
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	4	7	19	12	180	152	43	36
	Sight	2	0	2	1	18	23	8	2
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	1	0	6	1	40	40	10	4
	Heart and circulatory system	1	3	3	3	19	12	4	1
	Respiratory system	0	2	2	1	28	15	2	0
	Digestive system	0	2	9	9	120	188	27	46
	Skin diseases	2	4	4	3	37	38	7	6
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	1	2	11	3	65	45	21	26
	Urinary system	0	0	3	2	14	19	8	2
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
	Head and face	1	0	0	0	6	4	1	2
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	0	2	2	119	81	66	44
	Type of disability in total	**23**	**27**	**87**	**60**	**1,033**	**834**	**277**	**215**
Banska Bystrica region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	2	0	2	0	22	13	3	5
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	5	0	5	7	68	59	15	13
	Mental and behavioural disorders	1	2	14	9	301	157	61	35
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	11	7	29	24	175	135	26	25
	Sight	0	0	2	2	32	22	5	6
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	2	1	4	2	39	21	7	8
	Heart and circulatory system	0	0	2	1	15	21	1	3
	Respiratory system	0	0	2	0	15	3	2	2
	Digestive system	1	1	7	9	83	115	17	24
	Skin diseases	0	0	3	7	17	16	3	5
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	3	1	4	3	45	35	17	13

	Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2015 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
		Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
	Urinary system	1	0	4	2	21	17	1	2
	Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Head and face	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	0	0	2	73	56	37	42
	Type of disability in total	**24**	**12**	**78**	**64**	**878**	**653**	**192**	**176**
Prešov region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	1	0	1	0	28	12	0	1
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	4	3	6	7	96	92	30	25
	Mental and behavioural disorders	2	4	24	10	405	197	76	48
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	10	11	26	20	283	204	61	64
	Sight	0	0	3	1	46	39	13	8
	Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	5	2	4	2	98	77	20	15
	Heart and circulatory system	2	3	3	1	23	9	3	2
	Respiratory system	0	3	3	4	16	14	3	2
	Digestive system	1	2	19	17	152	238	34	47
	Skin diseases	1	0	2	4	48	35	8	6
	Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	2	0	7	4	91	60	13	17
	Urinary system	1	2	3	2	21	13	3	2
	Sexual organs	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1
	Head and face	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
	Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Uncategorised	0	0	2	2	84	71	54	38
	Type of disability in total	**30**	**31**	**102**	**74**	**1,363**	**1,045**	**314**	**270**
Košice region	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Diseases of blood, blood-forming organs, and disorders of the immune mechanisms	0	0	3	4	31	8	5	4
	Endocrine disorders, disorders of nutrition, and metabolic disorders	5	2	6	2	90	69	21	16
	Mental and behavioural disorders	3	0	20	12	443	219	75	47
	Nervous system (damage of brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves)	10	4	35	14	205	184	23	38
	Sight	0	0	3	1	48	38	14	13

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2015 – by region, age, sex, and type of disability	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Damage to ENT organs and other ENT disabilities	2	0	1	2	75	71	16	13
Heart and circulatory system	2	2	1	2	27	17	5	3
Respiratory system	0	0	2	1	12	7	2	2
Digestive system	2	2	14	11	132	178	13	30
Skin diseases	0	1	3	1	18	24	5	3
Musculoskeletal system and supporting apparatus	0	3	3	4	66	40	7	11
Urinary system	0	0	1	1	16	13	0	1
Sexual organs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Head and face	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0
Combined visual and hearing impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uncategorised	0	0	1	0	90	72	52	49
Type of disability in total	**24**	**14**	**92**	**54**	**1,233**	**922**	**231**	**226**
In total	**181**	**152**	**563**	**460**	**7,692**	**5,865**	**1,688**	**1,526**

Table 30
Children with disabilities living with their family (2015)

Number of individuals with severe disabilities as at 31 Dec 2015 – by age, sex, and nationality	*0 - 2 years*		*3 - 4 years*		*5 - 15 years*		*16 - 17 years*	
	Male	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
Slovak Republic	180	150	563	459	7,663	5,847	1,678	1,521
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
Republic of Cuba	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Areas NES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Republic of Poland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Republic of Serbia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Italian Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Uncategorised	1	2	0	0	19	17	6	4

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

4(b)

Table 31
Children with disabilities living in institutions

Number of children accommodated as at 15 Sep	*2013*		*2014*		*2015*	
	In total	*Children with disabilities*	*In total*	*Children with disabilities*	*In total*	*Children with disabilities*
Re-education centres	649	88	594	79	536	72
Diagnostic centres	269	32	271	36	263	35
Treatment and educational sanatoria	277	96	276	92	260	90

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

4(c)

112. Pupils with special educational needs[1] integrated in regular primary schools by age and sex as at 15 September (the number of girls are in parentheses).

Table 32
Children with special educational needs attending regular primary schools

	Age (years)															
Year	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*In total*
2013	124	674	1,658	2 364	2,756	2,995	3,331	3,374	3,343	2,219	387	34	3		1	23,263
	(50)	(255)	(556)	(794)	(944)	(1,023)	(1,050)	(1,075)	(1,078)	(730)	(120)	(19)	(1)	0	(0)	(7,695)
2014	771	2,308	3,641	4,493	5,148	5,201	4,987	5,132	5,102	3,276	617	41	1			40,718
	(359)	(1,051)	(1,553)	(1,768)	(2,042)	(1,980)	(1,910)	(1,820)	(1,834)	(1,235)	(254)	(14)	(0)	0		0(15,820)
2015	370	1,654	2,782	3,595	4,228	4,543	4,335	4,285	4,321	2,873	579	40	1			33,606
	(161)	(703)	(1,155)	(1,405)	(1,551)	(1,662)	(1,537)	(1,521)	(1,425)	(984)	(235)	(18)	(0)	0		0(12,357)

Without the zero year.
Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

4(d)

113. Pupils with special educational needs integrated in regular primary schools by age and gender as at 15 September (the number of girls are in parentheses).

[1] I.e. children with health disabilities, children from socially disadvantaged environments, and children with talent (Act No. 245/2008 Coll. on Upbringing and Education).

Table 33
Children with special educational needs attending mainstream secondary schools

	Age (years)											
Year	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*In total*
2013	1	21	33	59	45	673	1,615	1,680	1,454	942	318	6,841
	(0)	(9)	(11)	(23)	(14)	(184)	(422)	(483)	(444)	(272)	(106)	(1,968)
2014		24	43	46	77	785	1,683	1,968	1,656	956	308	7,546
	0	(9)	(17)	(12)	(26)	(234)	(500)	(518)	(512)	(276)	(79)	(2,183)
2015		21	49	60	66	887	1,895	1,983	1,853	1,086	298	8,198
	0	(10)	(18)	(22)	(16)	(298)	(578)	(565)	(487)	(315)	(94)	(2,403)

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

4(e)

114. The age structure of pupils at special schools (the number of girls are in parentheses).

Table 34
Children attending special kindergartens

	Age (years)							
Year	*Less than 3*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*In total*
2013	34 (16)	160 (78)	290 (119)	368 (125)	209 (68)	42 (9)	2 (0)	1,105 (415)
2014	21 (8)	185 (85)	296 (121)	399 (151)	264 (86)	39 (10)	5 (1)	1,209 (462)
2015	58 (19)	176 (80)	327 (121)	429 (164)	265 (85)	57 (22)	5 (0)	1,317 (496)

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

Table 35
Children attending special primary schools*

	Age (years) In total														
Year	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*In total*
2013	4	495	1,562	2,383	2,727	2,765	2,899	3,350	3,459	3,655	3,198	1,159	231	54	27,941
	(3)	(223)	(676)	(988)	(1,114)	(1,226)	(1,244)	(1,430)	(1,481)	(1,555)	(1,394)	(500)	(110)	(20)	(11,964)
2014	3	473	1,511	2,287	2,774	2,932	2,899	3,039	3,523	3,502	3,091	1,141	266	37	27,478
	(2)	(188)	(661)	(974)	(1,147)	(1,205)	(1,324)	(1,314)	(1,502)	(1,481)	(1,301)	(502)	(109)	(17)	(11,727)
2015	7	448	1,608	2,341	2,657	3,033	3,076	3,061	3,188	3,493	3,055	1,039	239	44	27,289
	(4)	(192)	(627)	(1,012)	(1,099)	(1,254)	(1,272)	(1,391)	(1,386)	(1,508)	(1,303)	(462)	(96)	(20)	(11,626)

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.
* Primary schools for pupils with health disabilities.

Table 36
Children attending special secondary schools

	Age (years)									
Year	*Less than 10*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*In total*
2013		3	55	59	57	54	422	1,504	1,599	192	4,845
	0	(1)	(19)	(17)	(25)	(25)	(194)	(636)	(670)	(481)	(2,068)
2014		3	56	64	54	58	428	1,467	1,628	1,107	4,865
	0	(1)	(18)	(19)	(14)	(24)	(195)	(674)	(670)	(454)	(2,069)
2015	1	22	67	56	59	56	386	1,405	1,534	1,083	4,669
	(0)	(6)	(25)	(21)	(18)	(15)	(177)	(622)	(679)	(454)	(2,017)

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

4(f)

115. No data available.

4(g)

Table 37
Children abandoned by their parents (the number of children with disabilities cannot be further specified)

	Children whose parents have consented to the adoption without relation to certain adoptive parents		*Children left in a public incubator*		*Secret childbirth*		*Children whose parents declare that they do not want to care for them and seek their placement in a children's home*		*Abandoned children found*	
	2014	*2015*	*2014*	*2015*	*2014*	*2015*	*2014*	*2015*	*2014*	*2015*
Košice region	14	19	1	1	1	1	16	36	4	2
Prešov region	15	7	0	1	6	3	16	10	0	0
Bratislava region	23	29	0	1	12	6	7	9	0	0
Trnava region	17	9	0	0	7	7	7	6	1	1
Nitra region	11	8	1	1	8	8	12	19	0	0
Trenčín region	8	5	0	0	5	1	8	5	0	0
Žilina region	11	2	1	0	6	0	4	0	0	0
Banská Bystrica region	15	11	0	0	4	5	19	5	4	0
In total	114	90	3	4	49	31	89	90	9	3

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

5(a)

Table 38
Kindergartens – children education rate

	Age as at 31 December						
Year	*2 years*	*3 years*	*4 years*	*5 years*	*6 years*	*3-5 years*	*2-6 years*
Population 1/							
2013	61,242	58,025	59,825	57,122	54,485	174,972	290,699
2014	56,576	61,365	58,073	59,854	57,082	179,292	292,950
2015	55,747	56,576	61,365	58,073	59,854	176,014	291,615
The number of children in kindergartens 2/							
2013	7,098	36,951	43,847	45,961	19,202	126,759	153,059
2014	7,560	36,811	43,600	48,118	20,313	128,529	156,402
2015	8,966	37,650	43,515	47,149	20,676	128,314	157,956
Proportion of the number of children in kindergartens of the population (in %)							
2013	11.59	63.68	73.29	80.46	35.24	72.45	52.65
2014	13.36	59.99	75.08	80.39	35.59	71.69	53.39
2015	16.08	66.55	70.91	81.19	34.54	72.90	54.17

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

1/ A relatively large decrease in the number of 2-year-old children in 2014 can be attributed to the fact that in 2012, the processing of the statistics of births changed, while in 2011, the number of births also included children born abroad to mothers residing in Slovakia; since 2012, the statistics of births only include children born in Slovakia and the population of Slovakia only includes those children born abroad who were registered for permanent residence in Slovakia. The figures for 2015 are preliminary.

2/ The number of children as at 15 September that year who reached the respective age as at 31 December. The given number does not comprise children in kindergartens for children with special educational needs, children in kindergartens at special educational facilities, and children in special classes in mainstream kindergartens (in aggregate: 500 to 1,000 children per year); the number of 6-year-old children also contains 7-year-old and older children (ca. 500 children per year, 445 children in 2015).

Table 39
Proportion of pupils starting their compulsory education in primary schools (ISCED 1)

Year	*Population of typical age: 6 years 1*	*Total number of pupils newly admitted to the first year of a primary school 2*	*Of which at the age of 6 years 3*	*Gross proportion of pupils entering primary schools (in %)*	*Net proportion of pupils entering primary schools (in %)*
a	b	c	d	e = c/b*100	f = d/b*100
Boys					
2013	27,945	25,658	12,763	91.82	45.67
2014	29,334	26,059	13,244	88.84	45.15
2015	30,873	27,567	14,032	89.29	45.45

Year	Population of typical age: 6 years 1	Total number of pupils newly admitted to the first year of a primary school 2	Of which at the age of 6 years 3	Gross proportion of pupils entering primary schools (in %)	Net proportion of pupils entering primary schools (in %)
Girls					
2013	26,540	24,725	14,125	93.16	53.22
2014	27,748	25,260	14,806	91.03	53.36
2015	28,981	26,070	15,103	89.96	52.11
In total					
2013	54,485	50,383	26,888	92.47	49.35
2014	57,082	51,319	28,050	89.90	49.14
2015	59,854	53,637	29,135	89.61	48.68

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

1/ The figures for 2015 are preliminary.

2/ Without pupils enrolled in the zero year of primary schools and in schools for pupils with special educational needs (special primary schools).

3/ The rest comprises mostly 7-year-olds (born in months September - December and pupils whose beginning of compulsory education was postponed).

Table 40

Gross proportion of students who have successfully completed lower secondary education (ISCED 2)

Year	Population of typical age: 15 years 1	Number of pupils students (regardless of age) in the school year that ended in respective year: who finished school attendance at primary schools in the 9th year 2	in the 5th year of the 8-year study at grammar schools	in the 5th year at 8-year dance conservatories	in the 1st year of the 5-year study at grammar schools	in total	Gross proportion of students who completed lower secondary education in the population of typical age (in %)
a	b	c	d	e	f	g = c+d+e+f	h = g/b*100
Boys							
2013	29,200	21,922	1,906	5	571	24,404	83.58
2014	28,498	21,770	219	0	649	22,638	79.44
2015	28,226	21,472	1,182	1	727	23,382	82.84
Girls							
2013	27,648	20,297	2,191	25	1,279	23,792	86.05
2014	27,440	20,398	220	4	1,580	22,202	80.91
2015	26,803	19,922	1,318	20	1,711	22,971	85.70
In total							
2013	56,848	42,219	4,097	30	1,850	48,196	84.78
2014	55,938	42,168	439	4	2,229	44,840	80.16
2015	55,029	41,394	2,500	21	2,438	46,353	84.23

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

1/ The figures for 2015 are preliminary.

2/ Except for primary schools for pupils with special educational needs.

Table 41
Proportion of students newly admitted to secondary schools (ISCED 3)

Year	*Population of typical age 15 years 1*	*Total number of pupils newly admitted to the first year of a secondary school for initial studies 2*	*Of which 15-year-olds 3*	*Gross proportion of pupils newly admitted to the first year of a secondary school in the population of typical age (in %)*	*Net proportion of pupils newly admitted to the first year of a secondary school in the population of typical age (in %)*
a	b	c	d	e = c/b*100	f = d/b*100
Boys					
2013	29,200	26,089	12,050	89.35	41.27
2014	28,498	26,177	12,213	91.86	42.86
2015	28,226	25,527	12,174	90.44	43.13
Girls					
2013	27,648	22,865	12,918	82.70	46.72
2014	27,440	22,969	13,123	83.71	47.82
2015	26,803	22,344	12,905	83.36	48.15
In total					
2013	56,848	48,954	24,968	86.11	43.92
2014	55,938	49,146	25,336	87.86	45.29
2015	55,029	47,871	25,079	86.99	45.57

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

1/ The figures for 2015 are preliminary.

2/ Full-time students except for those newly admitted to follow-up (extension), post-secondary, higher (advanced) vocational education, 5-year bilingual and 8-year study.

3/ The rest comprises mostly 16-year-olds. Other 15-year-old pupils are still at primary schools or at 5-year bilingual and 8-year schools.

Table 42
Gross proportion of students who have successfully completed upper secondary education (ISCED 3)

Year	*Population of typical age 19 years 1*	*Number of graduates (regardless of age) in the school year that ended in respective year 2*				*Gross proportion of graduates in the population of typical age (in %)*
		Grammar schools	*Vocational schools*	*Dance conservatories*	*In total*	
a	b	c	d	e	f = c+d+e	h = f:b*100
Boys						
2013	33,472	7,244	20,304	151	27,699	82.75
2014	31,206	6,790	18,743	143	25,676	82.28
2015	30,795	6,721	17,689	156	24,566	79.77
Girls						
2013	32,325	10,726	16,713	209	27,648	85.53
2014	29,785	9,887	15,070	236	25,193	84.58
2015	28,890	9,388	13,893	256	23,537	81.47

Year	Population of typical age: 19 years 1	Number of graduates (regardless of age) in the school year that ended in respective year 2				Gross proportion of graduates in the population of typical age (in %)
		Grammar schools	Vocational schools	Dance conservatories	In total	
In total						
2013	65,797	17,970	37,017	360	55,347	84.12
2014	60,991	16,677	33,813	379	50,869	83.40
2015	59,685	16,109	31,582	412	48,103	80.59

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

1/ The figures for 2015 are preliminary.

2/ Full-time graduates except for those graduating from special schools of follow-up (extension), post-secondary, higher (advanced) vocational education at regular schools.

5(b)

Table 43

Number of pupils who dropped out of primary schools in the first to eighth year and do not continue their studies (the number of girls are in parentheses)

Region	2013	2014	2015
Banská Bystrica	362 (176)	369 (183)	340 (187)
Bratislava	99 (52)	52 (28)	94 (46)
Košice	702 (356)	668 (330)	881 (443)
Nitra	200 (96)	193 (88)	178 (94)
Trenčín	81 (44)	39 (13)	26 (17)
Trnava	127 (60)	150 (49)	73 (33)
Prešov	496 (227)	413 (203)	435 (226)
Žilina	49 (24)	55 (28)	65 (27)
In total	2,116 (1,035)	1,939 (922)	2,092 (1,073)

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

Table 44

Number of pupils repeating a year – data for primary schools, special primary schools, secondary schools, and special secondary schools (the number of girls are in parentheses)

Region	2013	2014	2015
Banská Bystrica	2,128 (899)	1,949 (825)	2,146 (898)
Bratislava	787 (286)	761 (264)	751 (234)
Košice	5,359 (2,490)	5,488 (2,585)	5,443 (2,519)
Nitra	1,102 (512)	1,158 (460)	1,118 (457)
Trenčín	583 (199)	522 (180)	571 (192)
Trnava	869 (391)	800 (364)	829 (345)
Prešov	2,970 (1,391)	3,263 (1,489)	3,222 (1,434)
Žilina	877 (366)	860 (353)	762 (290)
In total	14,675 (6,534)	14,801 (6,520)	14,842 (6 369)

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

5(c)

116. In order to correctly interpret ratios for kindergartens and special kindergartens it should be added that when performing major part of work, about twice the given number of children are assigned to one teacher, because two teachers alternate in classes with all day, weekly and continuous education and upbringing, while their basic weekly working time overlaps during children's time outdoors and lunchtime.

Table 45
Pupil–teacher ratio (2013)

School type	*Number of pupils*	*Number of teachers*	*Ratio*
Kindergartens	153,059	14,841	10.31
Special kindergartens	1,105	262	4.22
Primary schools	67,631	35,006	12.21
Special primary schools	28,625	4,371	6.55
Secondary schools	228,399	22,844	10.00
Special secondary schools	6,255	905	6.91

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

Table 46
Pupil/–teacher ratio (2014)

School type	*Number of pupils*	*Number of teachers*	*Ratio*
Kindergartens	156,402	15,175	10.31
Special kindergartens	1,209	280	4.32
Primary schools	425,731	34,811	12.23
Special primary schools	28,331	4,362	6.49
Secondary schools	220,646	21,898	10.08
Special secondary schools	6,256	903	6.93

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

Table 47
Pupil-teacher ratio (2015)

School type	*Number of pupils*	*Number of teachers*	*Ratio*
Kindergartens	157,956	15,565	10.15
Special kindergartens	1,317	307	4.29
Primary schools	427,418	35,051	12.19
Special primary schools	28,140	4,405	6.39
Secondary schools	215,094	21,414	10.04
Special secondary schools	5,967	890	6.70

Source: Slovak Centre of Scientific and Technical Information.

Update of point 15 of the Consolidated Report:

117. With respect to the preparation and approval of the National Strategy for Human Rights Protection and Promotion in the Slovak Republic, the expected reassessment of the management related to respective human rights contractual documents was not conducted. Thus, the question of coordination of the Convention implementation was dealt with in another process in connection with the establishment of the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children (Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic), which currently performs the duties of a coordinator for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Committee for Children and Youth has retained a supporting coordination role through monitoring the implementation and updating the tasks encompassed in the National Action Plan for Children.

Update of point 30 of the Consolidated Report:

118. The time frame for completion has been postponed to 2016within the reporting and updating process in 2014.

Update of point 48 of the Consolidated Report:

119. The time frame for completion has been postponed to 2016 within the reporting and updating process in 2014.

Update of point 53 of the Consolidated Report:

120. By its Resolution No. 24/2014, the Government of the Slovak Republic approved the National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence, which is based on a representative research, and established the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children which performs the duties of national coordination framework for addressing violence against children.

Update of point 57 of the Consolidated Report:

121. The broadcaster shall ensure that there is no broadcast of programmes or other components of the programme service that might impair physical, mental or moral development of minors, particularly such that involve pornography or brutal unjustified violence.

Update of point 84 of the Consolidated Report:

122. Any suspected violations of children's rights can be reported anonymously via a toll-free reporting line of the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Over the course of 2013, 2014 and 2015, there were 1,114 recorded calls in total – notices about child neglect. All of them were verified by authorities of social and legal protection and social guardianship; the life situation of children was assessed, while determining the degree of threat and taking follow-up measures. In 2015, the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family in cooperation with the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children set up special e-mail accounts for every single office of labour, social affairs and family, which are intended to receive notices with respect to cases of violence against children. The e-mail notification tool is accessible to general public (including children) on the website www.detstvobeznasilia.gov.sk.

123. With effect from 2013, there is an internal standard Planning Social Work in the Implementation of Measures of Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship which regulates for offices of labour, social affairs and family procedures for the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship upon a notice about violation of children's rights. Upon any such notice, offices assess the life situation of the child and its family and determine a degree of threat to the child in the family (no threat, low, medium or high degree of threat), depending on the severity of the situation, they take actions to improve the life situation of the child in cooperation with the family, the municipality or an accredited body and follow a jointly developed plan of social work with families.

Update of point 114 of the Consolidated Report:

Child Allowance and supplement to the child allowance

124. The child allowance and the supplement to the child allowance are regular family allowances by which the state usually contributes or extra contributes to a parent for education and maintenance of a dependent child. As from 1 January 2016, the child allowance amounts to EUR 23.52 and the supplement to the child allowance is EUR 11.03 a month per a dependent child. The amounts of the child allowance and the supplement to the child allowance may only be adjusted as of 1 January of the calendar year provided that as of 1 July of the preceding calendar year the amounts of subsistence minimum were adjusted pursuant to Act No. 601/2003 Coll. on Subsistence Minimum and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended. Given that in 2015 the legal requirements to increase the subsistence minimum were not met, as of 1 January 2016 there was no adjustment to the amounts of the child allowance and the supplement to the child allowance, and therefore, the amounts of the child allowance and the supplement to the child allowance applicable in 2015 shall also apply in this year.

Childcare Allowance

125. The childcare allowance is a regular allowance by which the state contributes to a parent or a foster parent to cover expenses associated with childcare. If childcare is provided by a natural person by virtue of a trade licence or a legal entity the allowance amounts to no more than EUR 280.00 per month. The allowance amounting to no more than EUR 80.00 per month is granted if childcare is provided by a kindergarten which is included in the network of schools and school facilities of the Slovak Republic and is established by a municipality or a local government authority in education. The allowance of EUR 41.10 per month is granted if personal childcare is provided by the child's parent or any other adult natural person without a trade licence. The foregoing amounts of the childcare allowance apply also in 2016.

126. The childcare allowance is not granted for the calendar months for which a beneficiary was paid a parental allowance. A parent who takes care of a child under three years of age and decides to go back to work before the child reaches the age of three years, or the age of six years if the child is chronically ill, may choose whether to receive a parental allowance or apply for the childcare allowance which is generally more favourable in cases where a parent has more children under three years of age and if the parent provides childcare through a childcare provider (such as a private kindergarten or any other similar facility) and whose monthly fees exceed the amount of the parental allowance.

Parental Allowance

127. The parental allowance is a regular family allowance by which the state contributes to a parent, foster parent or spouse of a parent to provide proper care for a child under three years of age, or six years of age if the child is chronically ill. The amount of the parental allowance is adjusted in a way similar to that of adjusting the amount of the child allowance and the supplement to the child allowance. The parental allowance of EUR 203.20 per month applies in 2016.

Payment on the birth of a child and supplement to the payment on the birth of a child

128. The payment on a birth of a child is a single allowance by which the state contributes to cover expenses related to securing the basic needs of a newborn child. The payment with respect to the birth of the first, second or third child who lived to the age of 28 days amounts to EUR 829.86 in 2016, and such amount applies to every newborn child, including the case where more children are born concurrently. If a mother gives birth to a fourth or next child (the fourth and next childbirth) she is entitled to a payment on the birth of a child of EUR 151.37 for each newborn child – a payment on the birth of a child of EUR 151,37 shall also be provided in case a born child died before reaching the age of 28 days regardless of the order of the respective childbirth.

129. The payment for more children born concurrently amounts to EUR 110.36 for each child if three or more children were born concurrently, or if two children were born again concurrently within two years, or if more children were born again concurrently within two years. The respective payment is granted once a year until at least three children born concurrently or two children born concurrently as the first in the order reach the age of 15 years.

130. In families where it can be objectively assumed that the granted financial contributions will not be well spent (i.e. for the given purpose) by the beneficiary, it is possible to provide the payment on the birth of a child and the supplement for more children born concurrently through a special recipient which can be a municipality or any other person designated by the payer of the family payments. The special recipient is required to use the provided payment on the birth of a child and supplement for more children born concurrently in accordance with their purpose.

Update of point 141 of the Consolidated Report:

Table 48
Subsidy programme "Culture for Disadvantaged Sections of the Population" (Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic)

Subsidy programme "Culture for Disadvantaged Sections of the Population" (projects for the target group of disadvantaged children and youth)			
Year	*2013*	*2014*	*2015*
Number of projects supported	27	60	43
Amount of subsidy (in EUR)	63,850	161,100	102,100

Source: Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic.

Update of point 150 of the Consolidated Report, last paragraph:

131. The project "By train to museums and galleries" was implemented in 2006-2014.

Update of point 166 of the Consolidated Report:

Table 49
Development in the number of cases of children and adults – social guardianship

	Number of cases dealt with by authorities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship in a given year		
	Families	*Children*	*Number of which cases dealt with by social guardianship*
2013	78,049	109,503	25,930
2014	59,172	87,560	14,205

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Table 50
Selected performance indicators of children social guardianship

	Participation in criminal proceedings against adolescents	*Contact with adolescents during sentence detention (number of cases)*	*Reports submitted to law enforcement authorities*	*Guardians in criminal proceedings*	*Assistance in other criminal cases*	*Assistance in cases of behavioural disorders*	*Assistance in relation to drug and other addictions*	*Assistance to victims of crimes witness -ses of crimes*
2013	4,767	174	7,594	1,407	1,653	1,425	381	348/523
2014	1,285	74	4,074	1,285	183	1,303	198	246/447

Source: Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family.

Updated statistical information:

D. Civil Rights and Freedoms (Articles 7, 8, 13-17, 28, paragraphs 2, 37(a) and 39)

Table 51
Statistics on the Number of Libraries Accessible to Children

	*Number of users under 15 years of age**		
Year	*Public libraries*	*Research libraries*	*Special libraries*
2013	162,608	6	11,156
2014	160,000	9	10,650

Source: State statistical surveys in culture.

* The number of users under 15 years of age of public, research and special libraries (under Act No. 126/2015 Coll. on Libraries and on amendments and supplements to Act No. 206/2009 Coll. on Museums and Galleries and the Protection of Objects of Cultural Significance and the amendments to the Slovak National Council Act No. 372/1990 Coll. on Misdemeanours, as subsequently amended, as amended by Act No. 38/2014 Coll.); statistical data for the above-mentioned types of libraries are monitored and reported by the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic); the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic has no statistical data for academic and school libraries at its disposal (statistical data for academic and school libraries are monitored and reported by the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic).

G. Education, leisure time and cultural activities (Articles 28, 29, 30, and 31) – the number of children participating in organised leisure time, cultural and artistic activities

Table 52
Children involved in leisure artistic activities (e.g. theatre, writing, music, dance, crafts, etc.)

	Number of groups		*Number of group members*	
Year	*Youth (15 - 26 yrs)*	*Children*	*Youth (15 - 26 yrs)*	*Children*
2013	1,235	1,745	16,806	34,251
2014	873	1,521	11,589	30,387

Source: State statistical surveys in culture.

Table 53
Children involved in non-artistic activities (e.g. collecting activities, games of logic, technical activities, etc.)

	Number of groups		*Number of group members*	
Year	*Youth (15 - 26 yrs)*	*Children*	*Youth (15 - 26 yrs)*	*Children*
2012	197	463	2,222	8,836
2013	172	403	2,071	6,778
2014	120	212	1,659	3,043

Source: State statistical surveys in culture.

Table 54
Astronomical facilities

	Number of visitors under 15 years of age	
Year	*Cultural-education activities for youth in total*	*Cultural-education activities for schools*
2013	133,789	126,055
2014	135,371	124,954

Source: State statistical surveys in culture.

Revision of the table on mortality

Table 55
Child mortality

Indicator	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Number of deaths of children within the first year of life	334	336	346	344	300	321	301	318
Number of deaths of children within first 28 days of life	183	197	188	217	177	185	178	182

Indicator	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Number of deaths of children within 5 years of life	409	402	429	408	363	388	363	380
Deaths of children with low birth weight (under 2,500 g)*	number	4,185	4,328	4,663	5,541	5,034	4,493	4,258	4,404
	%	7.66	7.52	7.59	9.14	8.25	8.06	7.74	7.98
Number of deaths of persons being underweight (MKCH E43, E44, E46)	aged 0-19 years							
	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
Number of live births	54,424	57,360	61,217	60,410	60,183	55,535	54,823	55,033

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, demographic statistics.

* Statistical data for the number and the percentage of children with low birth weight (under 2,500 g); the percentage represents the percentage of the total number of births.

7

- Criteria for the best interests of the child;
- Modification of family environment with respect to the best interests of the child;
- Hygiene and medical care for children in marginalised Roma communities;
- Pre-school education;
- Prevention of placing children from socially disadvantaged backgrounds in special schools;
- Addressing violence against children;
- Implementation of the zero-tolerance policy to corporal punishment and other coarse or degrading forms of punishment in all environments, including the family;
- Children's rights in a trial;
- Proposal and implementation of a method for keeping track of state budget resources allocated for the implementation of children's rights;
- System adaptation of data collection and statistical monitoring so as to allow comparison of the progress made;
- Developing and strengthening human rights education (starting at kindergartens), multicultural education, awareness of children and the public of the Convention, raising awareness and education in the field of health and safety.